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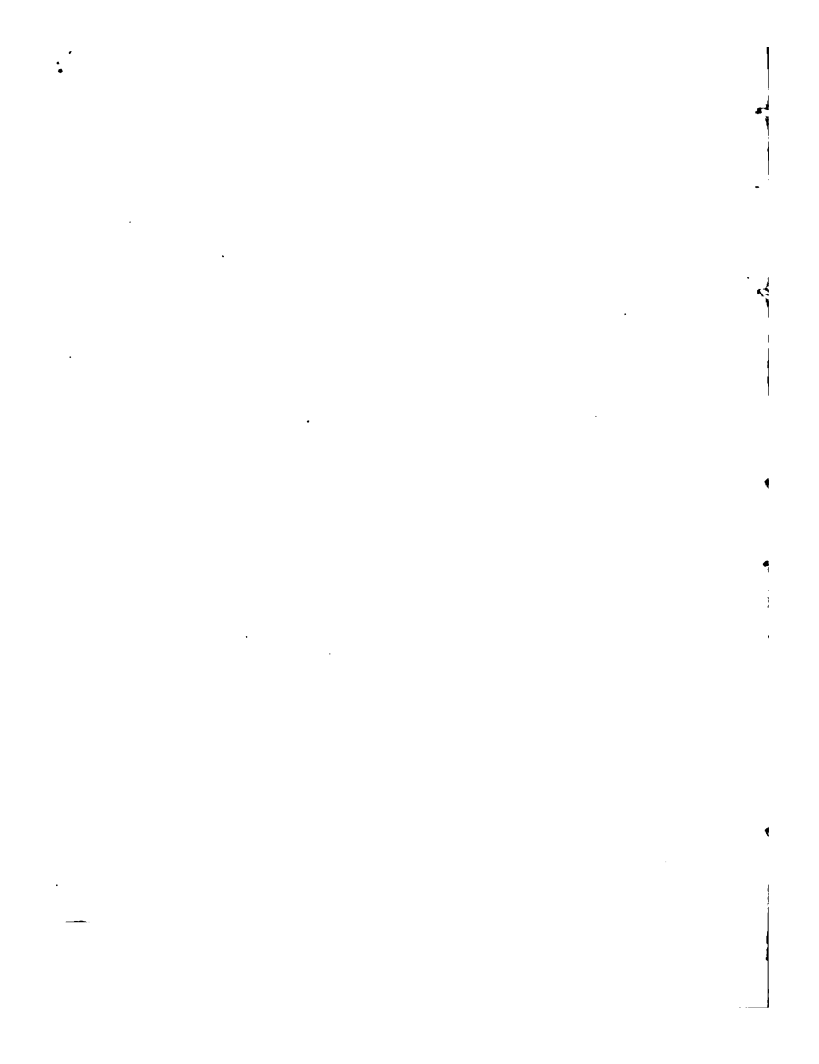
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HAND-IN-HAND
FIGURE-SKATING

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY PRESS.

HAND-IN-HAND FIGURE-SKATING

BY
NORCLIFFE G. THOMPSON
AND
F. LAURA CANNAN
MEMBERS OF THE SKATING CLUB

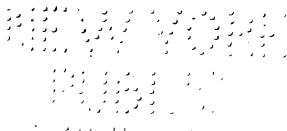
WITH INTRODUCTION
BY
CAPTAIN J. H. THOMSON, R.A.
MEMBER OF THE FIGURE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL SKATING
ASSOCIATION, THE SKATING CLUB, THE WIMBLEDON
SKATING CLUB, ETC.

With Numerous Illustrations

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We also desire to thank Mr. T. Maxwell Witham and the authors of *Figure-Skating, Simple and Combined* for the permission granted us to reproduce some of their published figures; and, further, to express our

appreciation of the kindly interest taken in our book, by Lord Minto, Mr. W. R. Pidgeon and Mr. J. M. Mitchell.

In conclusion, we hope that this little volume, being, as we believe, the first publication devoted solely to Hand-in-Hand Figure-Skating, may prove of real use in the further development of the art of Skating, by calling attention to a very interesting, and as yet, not much practised, branch of the pastime ; and, also, that the well-known name of Capt. J. H. Thomson being associated with the venture, will ensure us some measure of welcome from our Canadian friends.

N. G. T.

F. L. C.

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INTRODUCTION.

By Capt. J. H. THOMSON, R.A.

DURING the last two or three years the popularity of Hand-in-Hand Figure-Skating has been largely on the increase. This is to some extent due to the great improvement which has taken place in the skating of the lady members of some of the leading clubs, inasmuch as ladies are quite as essential to real pleasure in Hand-in-Hand Skating as they are to the enjoyment of the polka or the waltz. The opening of artificial ice rinks has given a still greater impulse to this branch of the art. Not only is the opportunity of practice now much more extended, but owing to the limitations of space in a rink, Combined Figures become practically impossible, and all those whose sociable instincts lead them to prefer skating with a partner to solitary evolutions, have welcomed Hand-in-Hand Figures as the best means of gratifying this preference. A good many couples can practise this variety of skating in a rink without interfering with one another, or with the less enterprising persons who are content with merely travelling round and round the circumference. The figures given are grouped in

order of difficulty: many have been specially designed with a view to Rink Skating, and nearly all of them can be adapted to a confined space by means of some slight modification which will readily occur to those who become proficient in them.

The present work is not intended in any way to be exhaustive; indeed, so great is the number of combinations which might be devised, that it is doubtful whether this branch of the art has any limitation. The authors' object has therefore been rather to reduce Hand-in-Hand Skating to some sort of system, and to place it on something like the footing that Combined Skating has obtained in this country. No one can expect to become really proficient as a Hand-in-Hand Skater unless he or she can execute the required movements alone; but this need not deter any one from attempting the figures with the aid of a reliable partner. In executing a difficult turn or movement, much assistance can be obtained from the partner, and what the beginner could not do alone, he will now find comparatively easy.

The essentials of form in Hand-in-Hand Skating are much the same as those recommended in the standard works on English Figure-Skating, *viz.*, straightness of the employed leg, approximation of the heels, an easy, upright bearing, head turned in the direction of motion, and, whenever possible, a sideways attitude of the body. The figures should consist of long gliding curves rather than of a succession of rapid spasmodic efforts.

Where Turns or Mohawks have to be done at the same time, the skaters should endeavour to make their movements absolutely simultaneous, and in the "pass" they should keep as close to each other as possible. The hands should never be held so tightly as to render it impossible for either partner to disengage when required.

Above all things there should be no appearance of showing off, and due consideration should be shown for every other skater present. Nothing looks worse to English eyes than a couple rushing wildly about, heedless of how many unoffending people they may upset in their frenzied attempt to execute some figure which is probably wholly beyond their powers.

Although this is not intended as a work on figure-skating in general, the writer has deemed it advisable to say a few words on the various individual movements on which Hand-in-Hand Skating is based, but for fuller details and instructions as to the best method of learning these movements the reader is recommended to some more complete work on the subject.

THREES.

These movements are so well known to figure skaters as to scarcely require explanation. Suffice it to say that they are four in number:—

Outside forward to inside back.

Inside forward to outside back.

Outside back to inside forward.

Inside back to outside forward.

The direction of turning the body in a 3 is the natural one, *viz.*, the same direction as that in which the skater is revolving around the centre of the curve which he is describing. In order to make this clearer, let the skater imagine that he is travelling round the base of a huge column standing on the ice. Then if at any moment he were to brush against the column, the friction would tend to turn his body in the direction necessary for skating a 3, on whichever edge or foot he may happen to be.

Qs.

Where a change of edge is made immediately before a 3 on the same foot, the whole figure is called a Q, and if the 3 is skated first and then the change of edge, the movement is termed a Reverse Q. There are four of each as follows:—

Qs	{	Outside forward, inside forward to outside back.
		Inside forward, outside forward to inside back.
		Outside back, inside back to outside forward.
		Inside back, outside back to inside forward.
Reverse Qs	{	Outside forward to inside back, outside back.
		Inside forward to outside back, inside back.
		Outside back to inside forward, outside forward.
		Inside back to outside forward, inside forward.

ROCKERS.

Rocking turns, or Rockers as they are now called, are turns from a forward or backward edge to the same edge backwards or forwards, turning always in the same direction as the 3. They can be skated from each of the four edges as follows :—

Outside forward to outside back.

Inside forward to inside back.

Outside back to outside forward.

Inside back to inside forward.

The difficulty in the rocker when skated alone lies in holding the edge after the turn, and this difficulty to a large extent disappears when skating with a partner, as the latter affords the slight assistance required for maintaining the curve.

BRACKETS.

Brackets are in point of fact counter-threes, that is to say, they are skated on the same edges as threes, but the turn is made in the contrary direction. They are of course four in number, corresponding to the four threes enumerated above. In the bracket the turn itself presents considerable difficulty, and should not be attempted by the beginner at high speed. In some cases assistance may be gained from the partner, while in other figures the act of holding hands renders the turn somewhat more difficult.

COUNTERS.

The Counter, or Counter-rocker as it used to be called, is skated on the same edges as the rocker, but the turn is made in the opposite direction. This turn presents much the same difficulty as the bracket, in that it is made in what may be termed the unnatural direction, *i.e.*, in the direction opposite to that in which the skater is revolving about the centre of the curve.

MOHAWKS AND CHOCTAWS.

These movements involve a change of feet, the skater passing from the forward direction on one foot to the backward on the other or *vice versa*. There are several varieties which are distinguished under the headings of simple or cross according to the direction of turning.

The simple Mohawks and Choctaws are only so called when commenced on a forward edge, as the corresponding backward movement is an ordinary stroke. Cross Mohawks and cross Choctaws may be skated forwards or backwards, and are in general ungraceful movements, unless done very smoothly and quietly. The direction of turning can easily be remembered if the skater bears in mind that for the simple movement, the feet must be turned out as far as possible, and for the cross movement, they must be turned in.

The following are the edges on which these movements are skated :—

MOHAWKS	{	Outside forward to outside back.
		Inside forward to inside back.
CHOCTAWS	{	Outside forward to inside back.
		Inside forward to outside back.
CROSS	{	Outside forward to outside back.*
		Inside forward to inside back.
MOHAWKS	{	Outside back to outside forward.
		Inside back to inside forward.
CROSS	{	Outside forward to inside back.
		Inside forward to outside back.
CHOCTAWS	{	Outside back to inside forward.
		Inside back to outside forward.

In doing the simple outside Mohawks and Choctaws, the skater should avoid swinging the unemployed leg in front, and back again, immediately before bringing it down on the ice, as this is entirely contrary to English form in figure-skating, and must always appear ungraceful to English eyes.

All movements are called after the edge on which they are commenced, but it is usual, for the sake of brevity, to omit the word "outside". For example, the Outside Forward 3 is termed simply "Forward 3".

The movements above described are those which, combined one with another, form the basis of Hand-in-Hand Skating; but as will be seen hereafter, there are various ways in which even identical movements

* Formerly called "Drop Three".

can be executed when two or more persons are skating together.

With a view to rendering the diagrams, with short concise terms, complete in themselves, so that the reader need not necessarily wade through the written descriptions, certain definitions have been given on page 23 ; but, as the complete knowledge of such is not an essential part of the Hand-in-Hand Skater's education, the writer will, for the benefit of beginners, confine himself to explaining, in as simple a way as possible, those only which it is more desirable to be acquainted with ; whilst the reader who does not wish to burden his mind with any terms whatever, may pass on to the study of the figures themselves, which, by aid of the written descriptions, he will be able to successfully master.

DEFINITIONS.

LEAD.

Although, in many of the figures, the skaters are side by side with each other, yet in consequence of the sideways attitude which is essential to English form, one or other of them will at most times be "leading," *i.e.*, foremost of the two, the other following almost in his track. It is desirable that this relative position should be thoroughly grasped, as on it depends much of the success of Hand-in-Hand Skating. In general therefore, the term "Lead" will be applied to the position of the skater who is travelling foremost,

irrespective of the direction in which his or her partner's body and shoulders may be turned.

PASS AND LOCK PASS.

In some of the figures described hereafter, one skater passes from one side to the other of his partner. This is termed the "Pass". In order that the one who is in rear may acquire sufficient velocity to overtake and pass the other, it is necessary for the leading skater, who is generally the gentleman, to give a pull to his partner, and then, if necessary, to disengage hands, allowing her to pass close in front of him. When the lady has reached the leading position, the hands are again clasped. This action is illustrated by the diagram below:—

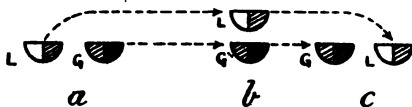


FIG. I.

The semicircles represent the skaters, G standing for gentleman and L for lady. The curved side indicates the back of the skater. The relative position previous to the pass is shown at (a); at this point G gives a pull to L, causing the latter to increase speed, and travelling along the course indicated by the dotted arrow, to arrive at the position (b) in front of G. The extra velocity acquired by L then carries her into the

position (c), on the other side of her partner, the latter in the meanwhile having travelled from (a) to (c).

In the Link method of skating, the pull should be given, not by bending the arm, but by lowering it after the manner of a pump handle.

The Pass will vary somewhat, according to the method of holding hands, and according to the figure into which it is introduced.

It is sometimes unnecessary to disengage hands, and in such cases the term "Lock Pass" will be used, implying that the hands are to be retained throughout the movement.

In the side-by-side method of holding hands, a Lock Pass may be effected by raising the arms in succession over the head; for this purpose the gentleman's arm must always be above the lady's. Thus, supposing the skaters to be on the right outside back, with the gentleman leading and his right arm above the lady's left, then, as the lady passes in front of him, he raises first his right arm and then his left above her head. This method is considered by some to be too theatrical, though the effect is undoubtedly good when the movement is well executed. In all passes, and especially in the one last described, the skaters should endeavour to keep as close to each other as possible, and should of course be travelling approximately in the same direction.

SWING.

This term is employed where one partner swings

the other round without disengaging hands or changing sides. The swing effects a change of lead, and is useful for remedying a false position of the body. Thus, supposing the skaters to be travelling on the right inside back, with the gentleman leading and the lady on his right, then, if they both take up the left outside back, they are thrown into a false position, which can be remedied by the gentleman swinging his partner round into the leading position, both skaters still travelling on the left outside back.

ADVANCE.

Advance indicates another method of changing the lead, and differs from "Swing" in that the skater who assumes the lead does so by his own effort alone; *i.e.*, by taking a fresh stroke and not by being swung round by his partner. In general, advance is the method of changing lead most suitable for a forward movement; while for a back edge, this operation can best be performed by means of a swing.

REVERSE AND LOCK REVERSE.

This is another method of remedying a false position of the body, while at the same time enabling the skaters to change sides. Thus if the partners are travelling on the inside edge backwards, and proceed to take up the outside back on the other foot, they will find themselves in a false position, which can be remedied by disengaging hands, turning their bodies into the correct attitude, and then reclasping hands

on the other side. This action is termed "Reverse". The following diagram (Fig. II.) will illustrate the movement :—

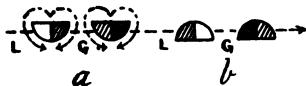


FIG. II.

(a) being the positions before the reverse, and (b) the positions after.

The skaters will of course turn their bodies in whichever direction is most convenient, the ultimate result being precisely the same. "Reverse" may be performed on a curve by means of a turn, or on taking a fresh stroke.

The term "Lock Reverse" is applied to a reverse in which the hands are not disengaged, this being sometimes unnecessary.

The above will suffice to show the nature of some of the simpler relative actions as between two or more persons skating hand-in-hand. It is necessary also to add definitions of two methods of taking a fresh stroke, which enter into the figures described below.

CROSS STROKE, OR, ON THE CROSS.

This is simply the stroke of the ordinary cross roll, and consists in placing the unemployed foot across

the employed in front when going forward, and behind when travelling on a back edge. This stroke is always taken up from an outside edge, but the new edge after the stroke may be either outside or inside.

SCRATCH STROKE.

The Scratch Stroke, so called as being the stroke employed in that very ungraceful American figure dignified by the name of "Back Scratch," is really the reverse of the cross stroke, the unemployed foot being put down across behind when going forward, and in front when going backwards.

METHODS OF HOLDING HANDS.

Figs. III. to IX. (inclusive) illustrate the different methods of holding hands in Hand-in-Hand Skating, and scarcely need any explanation.

It may be noted however that the "Echelon" method given at Fig. VII. is an English development of the Austrian tandem style of skating, in which one partner skates behind the other without any regard to sides, whereas in the former it is essential that the back partner, *i.e.*, the gentleman, shall close up, either on one side or the other of the one in front. It is this step-like position that suggested the name "Echelon," and beginners will do well to bear this position in mind, and not straggle apart when skating, as such often leads to an unconscious change of sides which might put them in the wrong position for pro-

ceeding with the figure. When skating "Echelon," the hands may be held with the fingers pointing upwards and downwards respectively, as shown in the illustration referred to, or they may be clasped in the ordinary way. The former gives the greater facility for turning the hands when executing a reverse, although the latter is pleasanter to the feel. Care should always be taken when skating Echelon fashion to clasp the hands very lightly, and they should be immediately disengaged in case of a fall, as otherwise there is the danger of dislocating an arm.

A few words may be said in concluding on what might be termed "common" faults with Hand-in-Hand Skaters. It frequently happens that the leader is greatly hampered by his partner in making such a turn as a forward outside rocker, the result being that he is either thrown off his edge, or the go of the figure is lost. This is due to one of two causes: either his partner is not in line with him before making the turn, or retards him at the critical moment by not taking the same strength of stroke. The skater following should in fact so work in sympathy with the leader that the latter may have a perfectly free action in all the turns. The same applies with increased force to link skating, where the grace and smoothness of the figure are sometimes altogether destroyed by a series of aggravating back pulls, very fatiguing to the leader. There are those again who never know when to release hands on executing a pass. They grasp their partner's hand so tightly that they are entirely insensible to the frantic

struggles on his or her part to be released, and inevitably spoil the figure ; this being especially the case when three or more are skating together, and when the precise moment for releasing hands is not so evident as when there are only two. The same principle of mutual sympathy, and of ascertaining by instinct the requirements of your partner, is as necessary here as it is in every action, if any degree of perfection is to be attained in this branch of the art.

WAYS OF SKATING AND JOINING HANDS.

LINK.

Partners facing the same way, with one in advance of the other.



FIG. III.

SINGLE HANDS.—Right to left.

LINK.

Partners facing in opposite directions, with one in advance of the other.



FIG. IV.

SINGLE HANDS.—Right to right or left to left

FACE TO FACE.

Partners facing each other, one skating forward and the other backward.



FIG. V.

SINGLE HANDS CROSSED.—Right to right or left to left.

SIDE BY SIDE.

Partners facing the same way, and skating forward or backward together.



FIG. VI.

BOTH HANDS CROSSED.—Right to right and left to left.

ECHELON.

Partners facing the same way, with one slightly in front of the other, and skating forward or backward together.



FIG. VII.

BOTH HANDS.—Right to right and left to left.

FACE TO FACE.

Partners facing each other; one skating forward and the other backward.



FIG. VIII.

BOTH HANDS.—Right to left and left to right.

VIS-À-VIS.

Partners facing each other, and skating sideways.



FIG. IX.

BOTH HANDS.—Right to left and left to right.

EXPLANATIONS OF THE TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS, ETC., EMPLOYED WITH THE DIAGRAMS.

The Subsidiary Titles, are those by which the figures have been known in previous publications, and **The Initials in brackets**, represent the names of the books from which they have been taken. In cases where the initials only appear, the figures are of same title, or have not been previously named.

[A. S. of F.-S.], stands for "A System of Figure-Skating".

[F.-S. S. and C.], „ "Figure-Skating, Simple and Combined".

[S. F.-S. C., etc.], „ "Skating, Figure - Skating, Curling," etc.

[S.], „ "Skating".

R, stands for Right, and indicates the right foot.

L, „ Left, „ left foot.

O, „ Outside, „ outside edge.

I, „ Inside, „ inside edge.

F, „ Forward, „ skating forward.

B, „ Back, „ skating backward.

The above definitions only apply where the letters given are used in conjunction with one another in either of the following ways: R O F, L O F, R I F, L I F, R O B, L O B, R I B, L I B.

G and L, when employed singly, stand for gentleman and lady respectively.

"**The vertical lines**," interspersed in the statements of the figures, show when the foot is changed, and give facility for ascertaining on what feet partners are at any period of the figure.

"**Letters in parenthesis**," are for the purpose of indicating any change of edge, feet, or position, that a movement or step may call for. Thus

R O F Rocker
(R O B)

defines the complete rocker, or

R O F Mohawk
(L O B)

the complete mohawk.

"**Progressive**," means, that the figure will proceed on new ground when repeated.

"**Local**," means, that the figure will go over the same ground when repeated.

"**Alternating**," means, that on repeating, different feet will be employed for the same movements. Strokes that are given on the right foot in the statement of the figure, will be executed on the left foot when repeating, and *vice versa*.

"**Interchanging**," directs interchange of movements, or that the figure is to be repeated by G taking L's previous movements and L taking G's.

"**Pass**," is a means of effecting change of sides. If A, before a "pass," is on B's left side, after the "pass" A will be on B's right side. The "pass" is effected

when one skater passes across the other; the hands being released just before the "pass," and reclasped immediately after. The term "passer" is used to denote the skater, who originates the "pass," by giving his partner a pull, which causes him to travel across to the other side.

"**Back Pass**," differs from "pass" in point of position only. In "pass," the person passing across, travels in front of the "passer"; whereas in "back pass," he will travel behind the "passer".

"**Lk. Pass**," and "**Back Lk. Pass**," stand for "lock pass" and "back lock pass," and are distinguished from "pass," or "back pass," by the manipulation of the hands when passing. In "pass," or "back pass," the hands are temporarily released, as well as changed in position; whereas in "lock pass" or "back lock pass," the hands are retained, and only changed in position.

"**Lock Pass by two turns**," indicates, that the person passing across, executes two succeeding turns whilst travelling in front of the "passer"; the hands being retained.

"**Lock Pass by circling**" or "**Circling Lock Pass**," indicates, that a complete revolution is made by the skater travelling across, with retention of hands (see "Circling").

"**Advance Pass**," gives, in common with all "passes," a change of sides, but differs in other respects. In the "passes" previously described, mutual action and reaction between the skaters, previous to making

the "pass," is an essential factor ; whereas with an "advance pass," the action is confined to one skater only, who, by independent effort, strikes out past his partner : a difference that is analogous to that between "swing" and "advance" (see "Swing" and "Advance"). As it is difficult to distinguish between independent and mutual action when the hands are held, the term "advance pass," must be considered as only applicable when the hands are released (see "Repass"). In nearly all "advance passes," the skater advancing passes behind his partner ; this manner of proceeding being best for enabling him to judge by sight the effort required for his stroke, and the ultimate position to be arrived at.

"Reverse," like "pass," is a method of effecting change of sides. With "pass," the change is made by movement of one of the skaters across his partner ; whereas with "reverse," it is effected simply by a turn of the body, which reverses the shoulders without changing the skaters' ground.

"Reverses" are applicable to "side by side," "echelon," and "link" methods of skating. With the first and last, the hands are usually released before effecting a "reverse," and reclasped after ; whereas, with the second, they are generally retained (see "L Reverse"). The following, are the conditions under which a "reverse" may be made : First, after any turn or stroke, that leaves the skaters in a false and incorrect position, such as

when, an outside back stroke is taken after an outside 3 (side by side) on the left foot; or when on the tail of a R I F 3, L being on G's left in each case. In either of these instances, the shoulders corresponding with the unemployed feet, which in skating backward should be advanced in the direction of motion, will be found to be more or less receding; a position, that requires correcting, either by a "reverse" or "swing" (see "Swing"). Second, on changing position from going backward to forward, or *vice versa*, as in the case of a forward stroke after an inside forward 3 on the right foot, with L on G's left; the forward being taken off the back edge, without any intervening swing. Third, on making certain turns in a given manner, as in the case of a R I F 3 "echelon," L being on G's left; or when L on G's right ("side by side"), takes a R O F counter, whilst G executes a R O F rocker. Here, the use of the "reverse" is to prevent, instead of correcting a false position. Under the first condition, the "reverse" is made whilst the skaters are on a stroke, or movement, that has been preceded by a certain step or turn; whereas in the second and third, it is made, either between two steps or movements, or right on a turn.

The first condition, giving as it does, greater latitude of position than the other two, is sufficiently defined in the diagrams by the word "Reverse" or "Lk. Reverse" (as the case may be) appearing opposite the stroke, or movement, on which it is

executed; but the second and third, which require more definite placing, are located by the words "By step" and "On turns," respectively.

"**Lk. Reverse,**" stands for "lock reverse," and implies that, the hands are retained, instead of being released, as with "reverse".

It sometimes happens, that one, or more, fresh movements are taken up in the interval between releasing and reclasping hands, during, or after, crossing in a "pass"; and, as in such cases, a "reverse," or additional "pass," may be effected, the simple term "pass," which indicates only one change of sides during the said interval, would be liable to mislead. In order, therefore, to denote these subsidiary actions, the following terms are used:—

"**Reverse Pass,**" intimates that a "reverse" is effected during the interval referred to above, and with such, there will not be any change of sides; the "pass" and "reverse" neutralising each other. In cases where there are more than one "reverse," they are indicated by "Pass with double Reverse" (giving change of sides), "Pass with treble Reverse" (not effecting change of sides), and so on.

"**Back Reverse Pass,**" etc., gives a "back pass" instead of a "pass" in "reverse pass," etc.

"**Repass,**" indicates that the partners repass each other in the interval between releasing and reclasping hands. As the two passes neutralise each other, the ultimate effect here is, to leave the skaters on the same sides as at starting.

The second "pass" in repass, being made whilst the skaters are apart, will necessarily be an "advance pass" (see "Advance Pass"). When a "reverse" occurs during a "repass," it is signified by "Repass with Reverse" (giving change of sides); and if more, by "Repass with double Reverse" (not effecting change of sides), and so on.

"**Back Repass,**" etc., gives the first pass as a "back pass".

"**Circling,**" consists in making a whole revolution, the same being completed in one action. There is no relative effect to be considered in this, as the final result is, to leave the skater in his original position. It can be effected when taking the cross and back cross mohawks and choctaws.

"**Swing,**" indicates that one partner is drawn or pulled round the other without releasing hands or changing sides. A "swing" is generally employed to correct a false, or strained, position, and can therefore be used in place of a "reverse," if change of sides is not required; for the same reason, "swing" often precedes a "pass," as the latter cannot be effected whilst the skaters are in a false position.

"**Advance.**" This term is used in contradistinction to "swing," for the purpose of discriminating between inherent effort and applied force. In "swing," one skater pulls the other, whereas in "advance," the effort is confined to the person advancing.

The ultimate effect of both "swing" and "advance" is change of lead; a result more marked in "link," than in "side-by-side," or "echelon" methods of skating.

"Cross," applies principally to the "vis-à-vis" method of skating; it indicates interchange of positions by one skater crossing the path of the other.

"Scratch," represents "a scratch step," which is made by placing the unemployed foot across and behind the employed, when going forward, and in front when going backward.

"Side by Side," when appearing in the diagrams, indicates a change from the preceding method of skating to "side by side". Similarly:—


"Echelon," indicates a change to "echelon".


"Face to Face," " " to "face to face".


"Link," " " to "link".

"Vis-à-Vis," " " to "vis-à-vis".

"Adaptable to Rink Skating," indicates that figures, not designed for Rinking, may, by careful placing, or by dwelling more or less on certain curves, be used for the purpose.

 **The large arrow,** indicates the position of starting, and direction of motion.

 **The footmarks** in the local figures, are given to further emphasise the starting point.

 **The small circular arrows,** shown at the turns, and at the cross, and back cross, mohawks and choctaws, give the direction in which the body must be turned.



Strokes terminating with block ends opposite each other, indicate mohawks, choctaws, cross, or back cross, mohawks and choctaws.



Strokes crossing each other at the ends, indicate forward or back scratch strokes.



Thick lines, indicate the gentleman's path.



Thin lines, indicate the lady's path.

A, who is on the extreme left of the line, releases hands and strikes out in advance, skating across and in front of B and C, a R O F 3 followed by a drop on to the L O B; after which, he will take C's right hand in his left. C and A then take two forward steps, whilst B, who is now on the extreme left, executes similar movements to those previously taken by A, clasping the latter's right hand in his left, as he rejoins the line, and so on.

This figure may be modified as follows:—

A. ROF ₃	LOB	ROF	LOF	ROF	LOF	ROF	LOF
B. ROF ₃	LOB	ROF	LOF	ROF ₃	LOB	ROF	LOF
C. ROF	LOB	ROF	LOF	ROF ₃	LOB	ROF	LOF

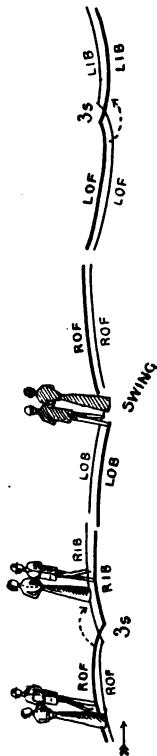
B and C here dwell upon the R O F till A gets on to the same edge; they all then take a L O F stroke together, after which B skates across in similar manner to A, and so on.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP I. No. 2 (Progressive).

Once back with Swing, and forward. "SIDE BY SIDE."*Once back and forward [A. S. of F.-S.] and [F.-S. S. and C.].*

G.	ROFS		LOB		ROF		Alternating.
L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	



The partners skate forward together (L being on G's right), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in the manner shown on page 19, Fig. VI.

G wheels round in advance of L before they make the **3** turns; after which, the skaters will be in the position illustrated by the second couple in the diagram. L O B strokes are then taken, when G swings L round into the third position shown. The partners now start forward on the same sides, and after taking the R O F strokes, repeat the figure by commencing on the left feet; when G will take L's previous part and L will take G's. This may be skated as **Once back entire with Swing, and forward**, in which case the partners come right round, making a complete circle on the L O B before taking the R O F steps. Either of these figures may be executed in ECHELON fashion; but the last described is not suitable for Rinking.

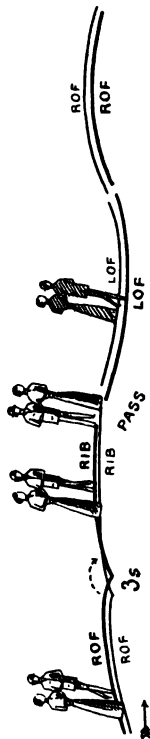
VIII. G first takes a R O F stroke, and then by cross step a L O F **3**, making the turn on L's left; she being now on the R O B, which was preceded by a stroke on the L O B. As G executes his turn, L takes up a L O F **3**, dwelling on the outside forward edge until G, who is now on the L I B (the tail of his **3**), drops on to the R O B. L then makes the turn of her **3** on G's left, the latter starting at the same time on the L O F, on which he dwells till L, in her turn, drops on to the R O B. G and L's last strokes form the first portion of the repeat, in which the relative positions at making the turns will be reversed. In skating this scud, it is essential to make the tails of the **3**s quite short, dropping on to the outside back immediately after turning.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP I. No. 4 (Progressive).

The 3 Pass. "SIDE BY SIDE."*Large 3 [A. S. of F.-S.]. United 3 [F.-S. S. and C.].*

G. ROF 3	LOF	ROF	Alternating.
(RIB)	"	"	
L. "	"	"	



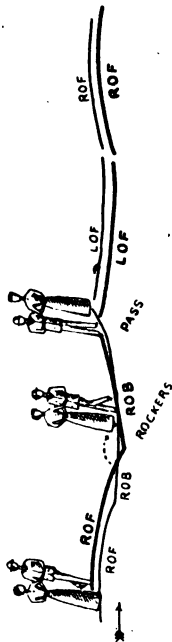
The partners skating side by side (L being on G's right), join hands, right to right and left to left, in the manner shown on page 19, Fig. VI. On making

the **3** turn, G wheels round in advance of L, and when both are on the R I B (the tail of the **3**), he gives her a slight pull, which causes her to pass across in front to his left; the hands being released immediately after the pull, and reclasped after the **Pass**. The relative positions before and after the **Pass**, are illustrated by the second and third couples in the diagram, from which it will be seen, that the partners change sides. After the two succeeding forward strokes have been taken, the figure may be repeated in similar manner on alternate feet.

GROUP I. No. 5 (Progressive).

The Rocker Pass. "SIDE BY SIDE."*Large Rocker [A. S. of F.S.]. United Rockers [F.-S. S. and C.].*

G. ROF Rocker (ROB)		LOF		ROF		Alternating.
L.		"		"		



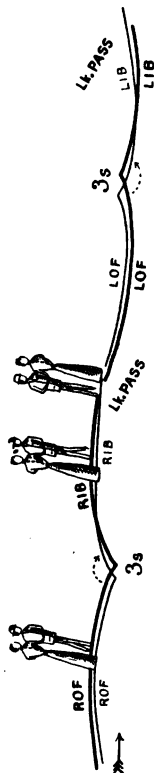
The partners skate side by side (L being on G's right), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in the manner shown on page 19, Fig. VI. Before

making the **R O F Rocker** turns, G must wheel round in advance of L; after which, the partners, then on the **R O B** edge, will find themselves in the position indicated by the second couple in the diagram. G then effects a **Pass** by giving L a slight pull, which causes her to pass across to his left; the hands being released immediately after the pull, and reclasped after the **Pass**. Two forward strokes are now taken, when the figure may be repeated by commencing on the left foot, G and L taking the same respective parts. This may be skated **ECHOLON** fashion if desired, a **Lock Pass** being substituted for the **Pass**.

GROUP I. No. 6 (Progressive).

The 3 Lock Pass. "ECHELON."

G.	ROF	3		Alternating.
L.	"	(RIB)		



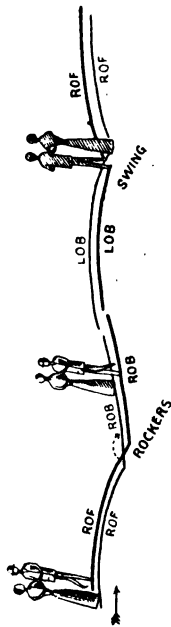
The skaters proceed forward together (L being on G's right and slightly in front), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in similar manner to

that shown on page 20, Fig. VII. G must wheel round in advance of L before making his **3** turn. After the turns, when both are on the R I B edge, in the position shown by the second couple in the diagram, G effects a **Lock Pass** by drawing L across, without releasing hands, to his left; when the figure may be repeated in similar manner on the left feet.

GROUP I. No. 7 (Progressive).

Rocker and back with Swing, and forward. "SIDE BY SIDE."*Forward Rocker, and back and forward [A. S. of F.-S.].*

G.	ROF	Rocker (ROB)		LOB		ROF		Alternating.
L.	"	"		"		"		"



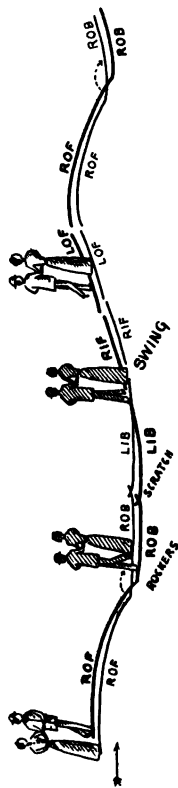
The partners commence by skating forward side by side (L being on G's right), and join both hands, right to right and left to left, in the manner shown

on page 19, Fig. VI. On making the turn of the **R O F Rocker**, G will get well in advance of L. After the **Rockers** are completed, both take a back stroke, when G swings L round into the third position shown in the diagram. As a **Swing** does not effect change of sides, the skaters are in the same relative positions as at starting; and after each has taken a forward stroke, the figure may be repeated; but as it will now commence on the left foot, G and L will exchange parts. This may be skated **ECHOLON** fashion if desired.

GROUP I. No. 8 (Progressive).

Rocker and inside back with Swing, and inside
forward and forward. "SIDE BY SIDE."

G. ROF Rocker (ROB)	LIB	RIF	LOF
L. " "	" "	" "	" "



The partners skating side by side (L being on G's right), join hands, right to right and left to left, in the manner shown on page 19, Fig. VI. G will

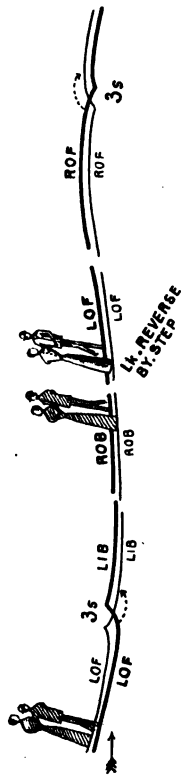
wheel round in advance of L before the **Rocker** turns are taken. When both are on the R O B edge, as shown by the second couple in the diagram, L I B scratch steps are taken, by placing the left feet over and in front of the right. G now swings L past, into the position indicated by the third couple, when they can start forward on the R I F steps. It will be noted that the partners have not changed sides, so that, after the succeeding L O F strokes are taken, the figure may be repeated in the same way. This may be skated ECHELON fashion if desired.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP I. No. 9 (Progressive).

Once back and forward with Lock Step-Reverse. "EcheLon."

G.	LOF 3	ROB	LOF	Alternating.
L.	(LIB)	"	"	



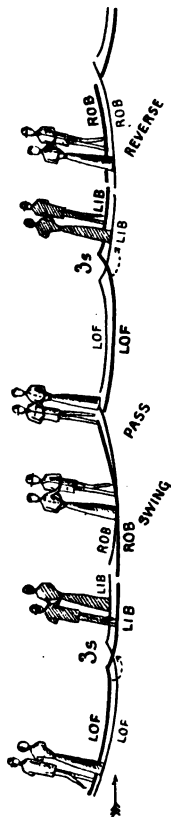
The partners skate forward together (L being on G's left and slightly in front), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in similar manner to that

shown on page 20, Fig. VII. The first part of this figure is executed in the same way as **Once back with Swing** (No. 2), with the exception of the **Swing**, which is here omitted ; the skaters will therefore find themselves, at the end of the *once back*, in the position illustrated by the second group in the diagram ; when both turn round to take the succeeding forward strokes, retaining hands whilst doing so. This action reverses the shoulders and changes the position of the hands, effecting thereby, a **Lock Reverse** ; so that when the skaters are on the forward strokes, L will find herself on G's right, and the figure may then be repeated in similar manner on alternate feet.

GROUP I. No. 10 (Progressive).

Once back with Swing and Pass, and once | "SIDE BY SIDE."
back with Reverse.

G	LOF 3	ROB	LOF 3	ROB
	(LIB)		(LIB)	
L.	"	"	"	"



The partners take position side by side (L being on G's right), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in similar manner to that shown on page

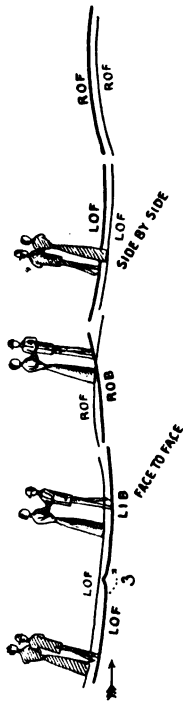
19, Fig. VI. L wheels round in advance of G when making her **3** turn; the positions afterwards, being those shown by the second couple in the diagram. The back strokes are then taken, when L swings G round (without releasing hands) into the position illustrated by the third couple. G now effects a **Pass** by giving L a slight pull, which causes her to pass across to his left; the hands being released immediately after the pull, and reclasped after the **Pass**. The relative positions being changed, G must advance on making the turn of the second **3s**, and as soon as both are on the succeeding R O B strokes, a **Reverse** is effected, by releasing the hands and reversing the shoulders previous to reclapping; when L will have changed her position again to G's right, and the figure may be repeated. An agreeable variation may be made by skating this figure in *ECHOLON* fashion, in which case, the hands will be retained both in the **Pass** and **Reverse**.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP I. No. 11 (Progressive).

Once back and forward in turn. | "SIDE BY SIDE" to "FACE TO FACE,"
returning to "SIDE BY SIDE".

G. LOF 3	ROB	LOF	ROF	Interchanging.
L. LOF (LIB)	ROF	LOF	ROF	



The skaters start side by side (L being on G's left), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in similar manner to that shown on page 19, Fig. VI.

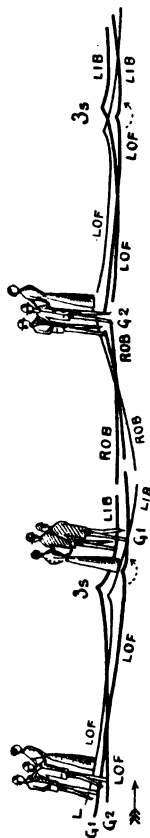
Whilst L takes a L O F stroke, G executes a L O F 3, which brings them face to face, as shown by the second couple in the diagram. G and L then take R O B and R O F strokes respectively, when they will hold the position indicated by the third couple. They now both take up L O F steps, when L coming up on G's right, they resume the SIDE BY SIDE method of skating and proceed with the succeeding R O F steps. The hands are retained throughout this figure, and, as the partners have changed sides, G will, in repeating, take L's previous movements and L will take G's. The relative actions here, between the partners, are explained under SEMI-PASSES AND SEMI-REVERSES (Fig. XXI.).

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP I. No. 12 (Progressive).

The Triangular once back.

G1.	LOF 3	ROB
G2.	" (LIB)	"
L.	" "	"



In this method of skating, the two partners in advance, L and G2, hold left and right hands only (L being on G2's left); and the one behind, *i.e.*, G1,

takes G2's right hand in his right, and L's left hand in his left, so that all three face in the same direction, as shown by the first group in the diagram. Whilst executing the *once back*, the three skaters will make a complete revolution, rendering it necessary on starting, to commence by skating circlewise, which means that G1 must follow in G2's path, G2 in L's, and so on. The intermediate group in the diagram shows the skaters half through their revolution, the hands being retained throughout; but it must be remembered that, if the *once back* were to commence on the right, instead of the left feet, the skaters would revolve in an opposite direction.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

The partners start face to face (G skating forward and L backward), and join left hands only, in similar manner to that shown on page 18, Fig. V. G commences on a L O F **Q**, which he turns by wheeling round on L's right, whilst she, having executed R O B and L O B steps, starts, as G turns, on a R O F **Q**, when the positions will be reversed (see second couple in the diagram). G then takes a R O B step, and as soon as L has made her turn on his left, a succeeding L O F step; effecting another reversal in the positions (see third couple in the diagram). The hands are now changed, the right being joined in place of the left, when the figure may be repeated in similar manner on alternate feet; the relative positions at turning being then the opposite to those given above.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

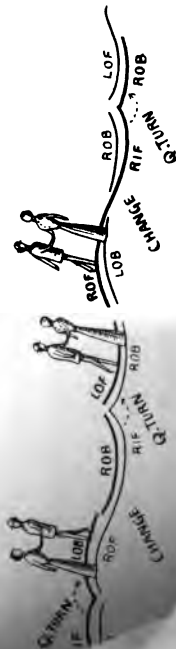
GROUP I. No. 13 (Progressive).

Q and back and forward, combined with back | **"FACE TO FACE."**
and back and Q.

Similar to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q \text{ and back and back and forward :} \\ \text{Back and back and forward and forward } Q. \end{array} \right\}$ [A. S. of F.-S.]
Q Scud No. 2 [F.-S. S. and C.].

LOF Q | ROB LOF |
 ROB ^(LIF) LOB ^(LOB) ROF Q
 (RIF) (ROB)

Alternating.



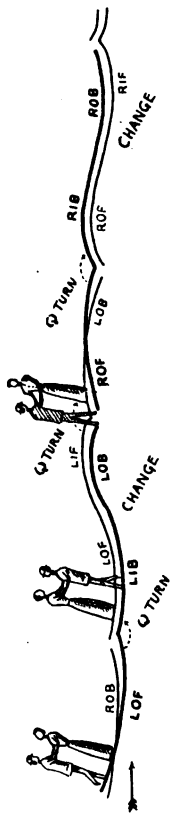
face to face (*G* skating forward and *L* backward), and in a similar manner to that shown on page 18, Fig. V. *G* turns by wheeling round on *L*'s right, as *G* turns, on a *ROB* and *LOB* steps, starts, as *G* turns, on a *ROB* step, and as soon as *L* has made her turn the hands are now changed, the right when the figure may be repeated in similar positions at turning being then the

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP I. No. 14 (Progressive).

Reverse Q, combined with Q. "FACE TO FACE."*Forward Q, Reverse Q [A. S. of F.-S.]. Q Scud No. 1 [F.-S. S. and C.].*

G. L O F	Reverse Q		Alternating.
L. (R O B)	(L I B) (L O B) L O F		Q (L I F) (L O B)



The partners face each other, one skating backward and the other forward, and join hands, right to left and left to right, in the way shown on

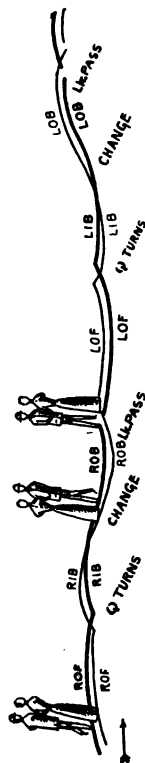
page 21, Fig. VIII.; or left to left, in similar manner to that illustrated on page 18, Fig. V.; the latter method being considered the most effective. G commences by turning a L O F **Reverse Q** on L's left, having wheeled round previous to doing so; whilst L, having started on the R O B edge (which is assumed to be the tail of a previous **Q**), takes up a L O F **Q**, when the positions will be reversed. L will now wheel round on G's right before making her turn, whilst G commences on a fresh **Reverse Q**, and so on. If the hands are held singly, they must be changed at the end of each of G's **Reverse Q**s.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP I. No. 15 (Progressive).

The Reverse Q Lock Pass. "ECHELON."

G.	ROF	Reverse Q		Alternating.
L.	"	(RIB) (ROB)		



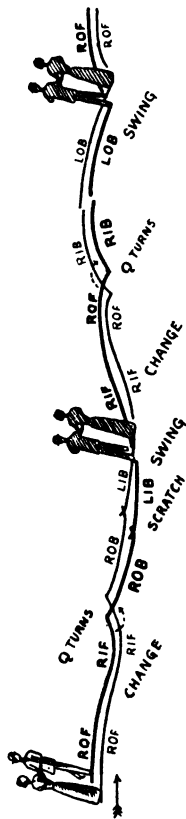
G and L skate forward together (L being slightly in advance on G's right), and join hands, right to right and left to left, as shown on page 20, Fig. VII.

G, on making his **Q** turn, will wheel round in advance of L, and after both have finished their turns and changed from the R I B on to the R O B edge, he will draw L across to his left side without releasing hands, effecting thereby a **Lock Pass**. They now both take up the L O F **Reverse Qs**, which are executed in a similar manner, and so on. This may be skated **SIDE BY SIDE**; but the hands must then be released when making the **Pass**.

GROUP I. No. 16 (Progressive).

Q and inside back with Swing, and inside Q | "SIDE BY SIDE."
and back with Swing.

G.	ROF	Q		LIB		RIF	Q		LOB	
	(RIF)	(ROB)				(ROF)	(RIB)			
L.	"	"		"		"	"		"	



The partners skating side by side (L being on G's right), join hands, right to right and left to left, in the manner shown on page 19, Fig. VI. Before turn-

ing the forward **Qs**, L will wheel round in advance of G; and when both are on the R O B edge, L I B scratch steps are taken, by crossing the left feet over and in front of the right; G then swings L round into the position indicated by the second couple in the diagram, when both proceed with the inside **Qs**; after which,—when both are on the succeeding L O B steps,—G again swings L round into the position shown by the third couple. As the **Swings** have not effected any change of sides, the skaters will be in the same position as at starting, and may now repeat the figure. This may be skated ECHELON fashion if desired.

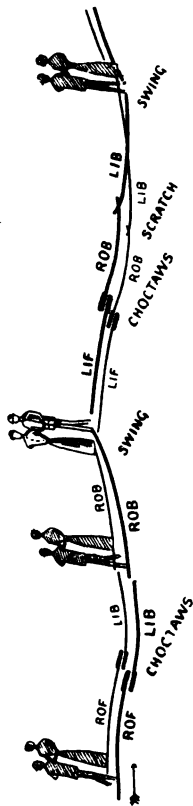
manner shown on page 20, Fig. VII. Previous to making the **Q** turns, it is necessary for G to wheel well round in advance of L, which subsequently places them in the second position shown in the diagram. This position, being strained, is rectified by a **Lock Reverse**, which is effected by allowing the shoulders to turn into their correct positions, as shown by the last couple in the diagram. The hands are not released during a **Lock Reverse**, but the sides are changed; so that L being now on G's left, the skaters will take the same relative parts when repeating on alternate feet. This may be skated **SIDE BY SIDE**, in which case, the hands must be released when making the **Reverse**.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP I. No. 18 (Progressive).

Choctaw and back with Swing, and inside ditto. "ECHELON."

G. ROF	Choctaw (LIB)	ROB	LIF	Choctaw (ROB)	LIB
L. "	"	"	"	"	"



The partners commence, by skating forward together (L being on G's right and slightly in front), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in the

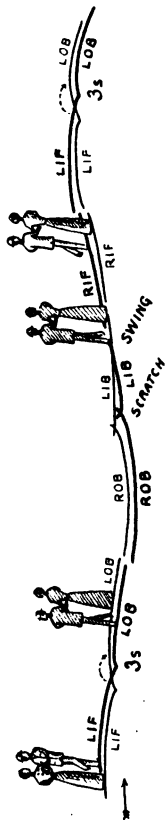
manner shown on page 20, Fig. VII. On taking the R O F **Choctaw**, G and L proceed sideways, as illustrated by the first couple in the diagram, and this position is maintained till both are on the R O B, when L swings G round into the next position, indicated by the third couple in the diagram. The inside **Choctaws** are now taken with G in advance, and this manner of proceeding is retained till both are on the L I B,—which is taken by a scratch step, *i.e.*, by placing the left foot over and in front of the right,—when G swings L forward into the position shown by the fourth couple in the diagram. As there has not been any change of sides, the partners will now be able to repeat the figure in similar manner to that described. This may be skated SIDE BY SIDE if desired.

Adaptable to Rink Skating; the first strokes of the choctaws being directed towards the circumference of the Rink.

GROUP I. No. 19 (Progressive).

Inside 3 and back, and inside back with Swing, | **"SIDE BY SIDE."**
and inside forward.

G.	LIF 3	ROB	LIB	RIF
	(LOB)			
L.	"	"	"	"



The partners start side by side (L being on G's right), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in the manner shown on page 19, Fig. VI. Before

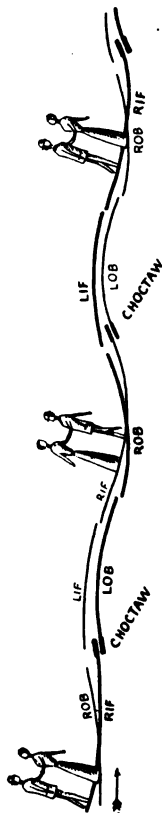
executing the 3 turns, G will wheel round in advance of L, and after the succeeding back steps, L I B scratch strokes are taken, by placing the left feet over and in front of the right. G then swings L round, into the position indicated by the third couple in the diagram; when both can start forward on the R I F edge, and then repeat the figure. This may be skated in ECHELON fashion if desired.

Adaptable to Rink Skating; the curve of the inside 3 being directed towards the circumference.

GROUP I. No. 20 (Progressive).

Inside Choctaw and back, and inside
forward, alternately. "FACE TO FACE."

G.	RIF	Choctaw (LOB)	ROB	LIF
L.	ROB	LIF	RIF	Choctaw (LOB)



The skaters start face to face, holding left hands only, in similar manner to that shown on page 18, Fig. V. G commences with a R I F Choctaw, and

wheels well round on L's left side before taking the second step; whilst she, having started on the R O B edge, takes up a L I F stroke. The positions being now reversed, L commences on a R I F **Choctaw**, which is executed on G's left, whilst he takes successive R O B and L I F strokes. As the skaters are now in the same position as at starting, the figure may be repeated in the manner described.

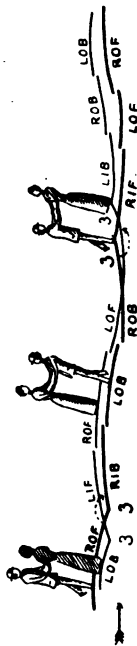
•

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP I. No. 21 (Progressive).

Once back and once forward alternately,
with intervening step. "FACE TO FACE."

G.	ROF 3 (RIB)	LOB	ROB 3 (RIF)	LOF	ROF	Alternating.
L.	LOB 3 (LIF)	ROF	LOF 3 (LIB)	ROB	LOB	



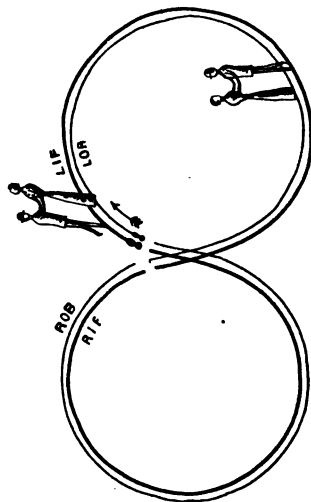
The partners face each other (G skating forwards and L backwards), and join hands, right to left and left to right, in the manner shown on page 21, Fig.

VIII. G commences by turning a R O F **3** on L's right side, and drops on to the L O B, whilst she takes a L O B **3** succeeded by a R O F stroke. The turns having reversed their positions, G will be now skating backwards and L forwards. L then turns a L O F **3** on G's left, and drops on to the R O B; whilst G executes his R O B **3** and L O F stroke, which again reverses the positions; the latter then takes a R O F, and L a L O B stroke, when the figure may be repeated by G starting with a **3** on the L O F, and L with a **3** on the R O B.

GROUP I. No. 22 (Local).

The inside forward and outside back 8. "FACE TO FACE."

G.	LIF		RIF	
L.	LOB		ROB	



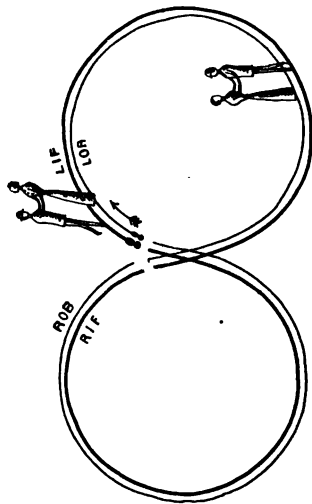
The skaters take positions face to face (G skating forwards and L backwards), and join hands, right to left and left to right, in the manner shown on page 21, Fig. VIII. This figure does not require describing; but it may be noted, that L can take her back step off the preceding one by a cross stroke, if desired, in which case, she will place the unemployed foot over and behind the employed.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP I. No. 22 (Local).

The inside forward and outside back 8. "FACE TO FACE."

G.	LIF		RIF	
L.	LOB		ROB	



The skaters take positions face to face (G skating forwards and L backwards), and join hands, right to left and left to right, in the manner shown on page 21, Fig. VIII. This figure does not require describing; but it may be noted, that L can take her back step off the preceding one by a cross stroke, if desired, in which case, she will place the unemployed foot over and behind the employed.

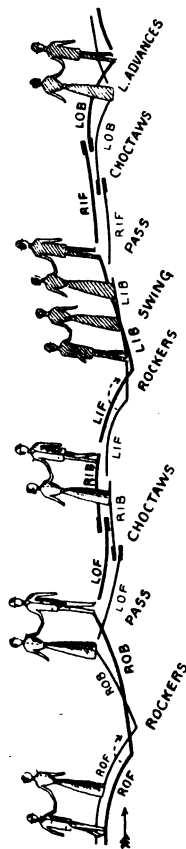
Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP I. No. 23 (Progressive).

Rocker with Pass, and Choctaw, and inside Rocker with
Swing and Pass, and inside Choctaw.

"LINK."

G.	R O F	Rocker (R O B)	L O F	Choctaw (R I B)	L I F	Rocker (L I B)	R I F	Choctaw (L O B)
L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"



The partners skate forward together (L being on G's left), and join right and left hands only, in the manner shown on page 16, Fig. III. L strikes out

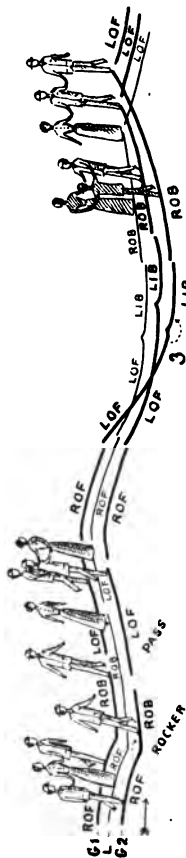
in advance of G, and after the **Rocker** turns have been made, and both are on the R O B edge, she will effect a **Pass**, by giving G a pull which causes him to pass across in front to her left; the hands being released immediately after the pull, and changed and reclasped after the **Pass**. They will now be in the position indicated by the second couple in the diagram, when the L O F **Choctaws** and succeeding L I F **Rockers** are taken, with G still in advance. When both are on the L I B edge (the tail of the **Rocker**), G will swing L round in advance, as shown by the fourth couple in the diagram; after which, L effects another **Pass**, in similar manner to that previously described, bringing G in advance again with change of sides. The R I F **Choctaws** are now taken, with G still leading; but on repeating the figure, L must strike out past G, so as to hold the same position as at starting.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP I. No. 24 (Progressive).

The Rocker Pass in line, and once back in triangle, with intervening steps.

	G1. ROF	Rocker (ROB)	LOF	ROF	LOF 3 (LIB)	ROB
L.	"	"	"	"	"	"
G2.	"	"	"	"	"	"



The partners, three in number, skate forward in link fashion, joining right and left hands, in similar manner to that shown on page 16, Fig. III. The

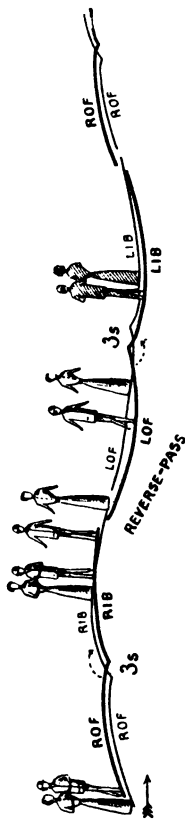
skaters commence by wheeling round on G2 as a pivot, bringing G1 in advance before making the **Rocker** turns, and when all three are on the back edge, the latter will give L a slight pull, after which the hands are released; L now passes across G to the front, when all take L O F steps and then reclang hands, G1 taking G2's left hand in his right, and L giving her left and right hands respectively, for G1 to take with his left and G2 to take with his right, so that the skaters now form a triangle, with L in front, as illustrated in the diagram. R O F steps, and then L O F 3s, followed by R O B steps, are taken in this fashion, when it will be noted, that the triangular group has made a partial revolution, and now occupies the position illustrated by the last set but one in the diagram. G1 then releases L's hand, whilst she, turning her shoulders round into their natural position, changes hands with G2. After this, G2 will swing G1 round, thereby bringing the three into line again, as shown by the last group; when, after a few intermediate steps, the figure may be repeated. It will be remarked, that whilst G1 always takes the same part, the others interchange.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP I. No. 25 (Progressive).

The 3 Reverse Pass, by 3. "SIDE BY SIDE."

G.	ROF 3		LOF 3	
	(RIB)		(LIB)	
L.	"		"	



The skaters start side by side (L being on G's right) and join hands, right to right and left to left, in the manner shown on page 19, Fig. VI. G will get

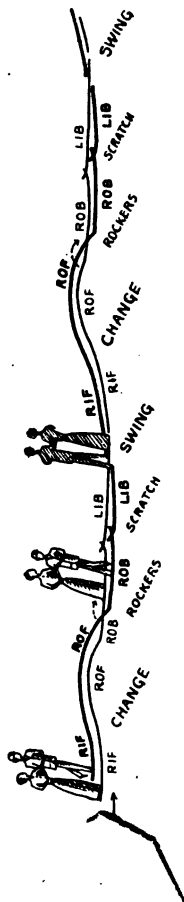
in advance of L before executing the **3** turn, and when both are on the R I B edge, in the position illustrated by the second couple in the diagram, he will commence a **Pass** by giving L a slight pull, and then releasing hands. After L has travelled across G, the skaters, then apart, will execute L O F **3s**, and, as soon as they are on the back edge of same, will close up and rejoin hands, the **Pass** being completed; but as a **Reverse** was made whilst turning the **3s**, the effect of the **Pass** will be neutralised, so that they will now be on the same sides as at starting. It is important in this figure, that G shall watch L very attentively, and turn at exactly the same moment. If this is done properly, the hands will be clasped without any effort after the turns. The **Pass** may be taken off outside **Rockers**, instead of **3s**, if desired.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP I. No. 26 (Progressive).

Inside Rocker Q, and inside back with Swing. "SIDE BY SIDE."

G.	R I F	Rocker Q	L I B
L.	"	(ROF) (ROB)	"
	"	"	"



The skaters commence side by side (L being on G's right), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in the manner shown on page 19, Fig. VI. G

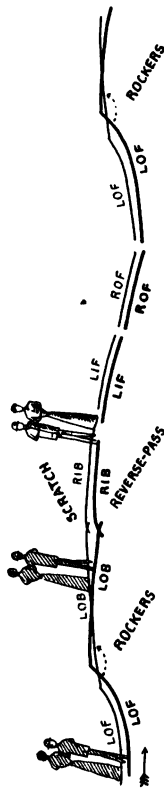
practically leads throughout the **Rocker Q**, making his turn well in advance of L; and when both are on the R O B edge, in the position illustrated by the second couple in the diagram, L I B scratch steps are taken, by placing the left feet over and in front of the right. G then swings L past, into the position shown by the third couple; when, the partners being on the same sides as at starting, the figure may be repeated. This may be skated ECHELON fashion if desired.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP I. No. 27 (Progressive).

The Rocker Reverse Pass, by intervening step, "SIDE BY SIDE,"
and inside forward and forward.

G. LOF Rocker	RIB	LIF	ROF
L. (LOB)			
"	"	"	"



The partners take position side by side (L being on G's left), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in similar manner to that shown on

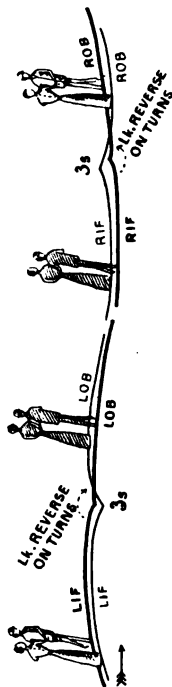
page 19, Fig. VI. G executes his **Rocker** turn in advance of L, and when both are on the L O B edge, he commences a **Pass**, by giving L a slight pull and releasing hands; when each, skating independently, will take up a R I B scratch step, by crossing the right foot over and in front of the left. This reverses their shoulders, and as soon as L has completed her **Pass**, the hands will be reclasped, and the skaters will then be in the position shown by the third couple in the diagram. It will be noted, that the **Reverse** and **Pass**, giving double change of positions, will leave the skaters on the same sides as at starting. Two forward strokes are now taken, when the figure may be repeated.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP I. No. 28 (Progressive).

Inside 3s, with Lock Reverse on the turns. "ECHELON."

G.	L I F 3		Alternating.
L.	(L O B)		
	"		



The partners skate forward together (L being on G's right and slightly in front), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in similar manner to that

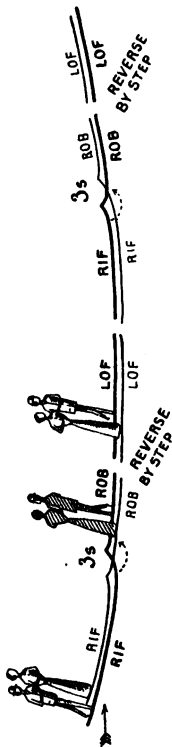
shown on page 20, Fig. VII. The only noticeable feature of this figure is, the **Lock Reverse** being executed on the turns, when the hands are shifted (but not released) to adapt themselves to the changed position. After the **Reverse**, L will find, that by the turning of the shoulders, she is now on G's left. The figure may then be repeated on alternate feet.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP I. No. 29 (Progressive).

Inside 3 and forward, with Step-Reverse.

G. RIF3	LOF
(ROB)	
L.	"
	"



The partners skate forward together (L being on G's left), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in similar manner to that shown on page 19, Fig.

VI. On taking the **3** turns, G will wheel round in advance of L; after which, the skaters will be in the position illustrated by the second couple in the diagram. A **Reverse** is now effected in the act of taking the succeeding forward strokes; in other words, the partners release hands, turn round, and take their forward strokes before reclasping. This kind of **Reverse** is more difficult to execute neatly, than that which is effected and completed on one stroke, or in which the hands are retained, and requires considerable practice. In repeating the figure (the sides being changed by the **Reverse**), G will take L's previous part, and L will take G's.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

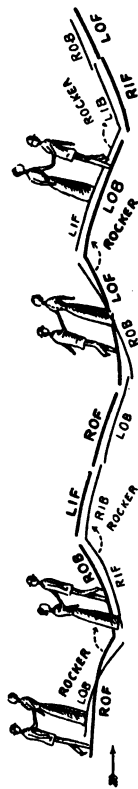
the **Rocker**), effects a **Pass** by giving L a pull, which causes her to travel across in advance; the hands being released immediately after the pull. G then takes a L O F stroke, and coming up to L, who is still on the back edge, clasps her hands, right in left and left in right, in the manner given for FACE TO FACE SKATING (see Fig. VIII., page 21). They now take up forward and back strokes respectively, which are followed by forward and back **3s**; but on making the **3** turns, G wheels round on L's left, and when both are on the tails of their respective **3s**, effects another **Pass**, similar to the first described, by which he sends L (now on the R I F edge) past to the front, and then, coming up on an intervening R O F stroke on L's left side, he reclasps hands in the same manner as at starting; when, after the succeeding L O F strokes, the figure may be repeated. The word "**Pass**," as used above, does not correctly define the whole of the actions to which it is applied, and for further explanation of these, the reader is referred to the article on SEMI-PASSES AND SEMI-REVERSES.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP I. No. 31 (Progressive).

Outside and inside Rockers in turn, with
intervening steps. "FACE TO FACE."

G. ROF	Rocker (ROB)	LIF	ROF
L. LOB	RIF	Rocker (RIB)	LOB
		Alternating.	



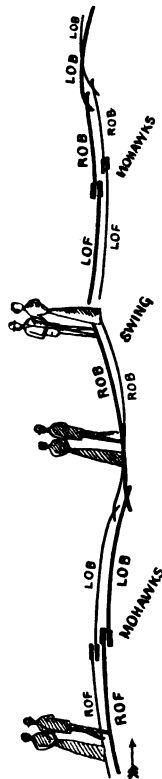
The partners face each other, skating forward and backward respectively, and join hands in similar manner to that shown on page 18, Fig. V., but

left to left, instead of right to right. G executes his R O F **Rocker** turn on L's right, while she takes up a R I F **Rocker** from the L O B stroke on which she commenced, and changes hands whilst doing so. The positions being now reversed, G, skating backwards on the tail of his **Rocker**, takes a L I F stroke, as L makes the turn of her **Rocker** on his left, with another change of positions. G then takes a R O F, and L a L O B stroke, after which, the figure may be repeated on alternate feet; the hands being again changed after G's **Rocker** turn.

GROUP II. No. I (Progressive).

Mohawk and back with Swing. "ECHELON."

G.	ROF	Mohawk (LOB)	ROB	
L.	"	"	"	Alternating.



The partners skate forward together (L being on G's left and slightly in front), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in similar manner to that

shown on page 20, Fig. VII. G executes his **Mohawk** in advance of L, and when both are on the L O B edge, R O B scratch steps are taken, by placing the right feet over and in front of the left. G then swings L round into the position indicated by the third couple in the diagram; when the figure may be repeated by commencing on the left feet, with L in advance.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

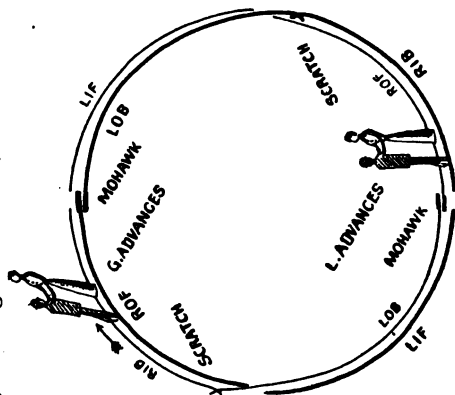
GROUP II. No. 2 (Local).

The Mohawk and inside back, and inside forward circle. "FACE TO FACE."

G.	R O F	Mohawk (L O B)	R I B	L I F
L.	R I B	L I F	R O F	Mohawk (L O B)

The partners take position facing each other, one skating backward and the other forward, and join hands, right to left and left to right, in the manner shown on page 21, Fig. VIII. This figure may be commenced from the position indicated by the upper couple in the diagram, near the arrow. G starts with a R O F **Mohawk**, which he executes on L's left, whilst she, having started on the R I B edge, takes up a L I F stroke as the former gets on to the L O B step of his **Mohawk**. The positions being now reversed,

G, skating backwards, takes a R I B scratch step, by placing the right foot over and in front of the left, whilst L crosses his path on the first stroke of her R O F **Mohawk**, in similar manner to that frequently effected in Vis-à-Vis skating. L then completes her **Mohawk** on G's left, whilst the latter takes up a L I F stroke. The figure may now be repeated, by G crossing L as she takes her R I B by a scratch step.

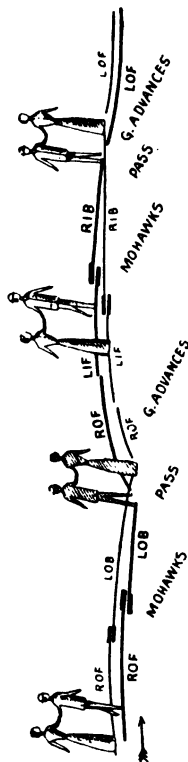


Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 3 (Progressive).

The Mohawk and inside Mohawk Pass, with intervening steps.

G. ROF	Mohawk (LOB)	ROF	LIF	Mohawk (RIB)	LOF
L.	"	"	"	"	"



G starts in advance of L, holding her right hand in his left, in similar manner to that shown on page 16, Fig. III. After the **Mohawk** steps have

been taken, and both are on the L O B, G effects a **Pass**, by giving L a slight pull, which causes her to travel across to his right; the hands being released after the pull, and changed and reclasped after the **Pass** (see the second couple in the diagram). R O F steps are then taken, during which, G increases his impetus, so as to come up level with L; and on taking the succeeding L I F **Mohawk**, he further strikes out past L, taking the lead, as shown by the third couple in the diagram. As soon as both partners are on the R I B edge (obtained by the second step of the inside **Mohawks**), G effects another **Pass**, in the same manner as that previously described, and then, on taking the succeeding L O F stroke, again comes up with L, so as to be able to take the lead when repeating the figure. As two **Passes** have been effected, and each has given change of sides, the partners will, on recommencing the figure, be in the same relative positions as at starting.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

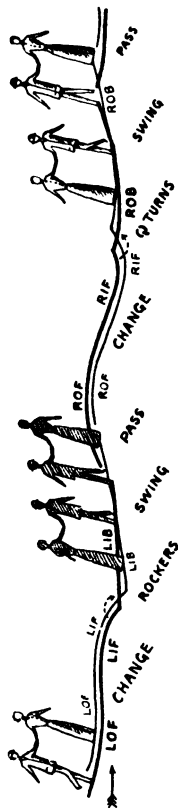
The **Mohawks** and succeeding R O F strokes are taken in this fashion ; but when starting on the L I F **Choctaw**, G strikes out past L, so as to take the lead before executing the **Choctaw** step. After the **Choctaws**, and when both are on the R O B, G effects a **Pass** by giving L a slight pull, which causes her to travel across to his left side ; the hands being released immediately after the pull, and changed and reclasped after the **Pass**. The result of this action is to give L the lead ; but on taking the succeeding L I F stroke, G comes up level with her, and passes in advance again on the first stroke of the repeat. It will be seen that, as the sides have been changed, G and L will now exchange parts.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 5 (Progressive).

Rocker Qs and Qs, with Swing and Pass. "LINK."

G. LOF Rocker Q_(LIF) (LIB) ROF Q_(RIF) (ROB)



The partners skate forward together (L being on G's left and in advance), and join right and left hands only, in the same manner as that shown on

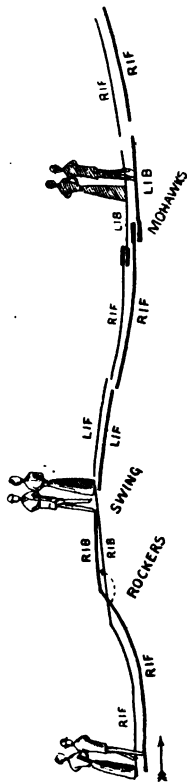
page 16, Fig. III. After the **Rocker** turns have been made, L will swing G past, into the position indicated by the second couple in the diagram, when a **Pass** is effected, by G giving L a slight pull, which causes her to pass across to his right, into the position shown by the third couple; the hands being released after the pull, and changed before being reclasped after the **Pass**. The R O F **Q**s are then started on, with L again in advance; the **Swing** and **Pass** being effected in similar manner; after which, the skaters, being on the same sides as at starting, may repeat the figure.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 6 (Progressive).

The inside Rocker Swing, and inside forward
and inside Mohawk. "SIDE BY SIDE."

G.	R I F	Rocker (R I B)	L I F	R I F	Mohawk (L I B)	R I F	Alternating.
L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"



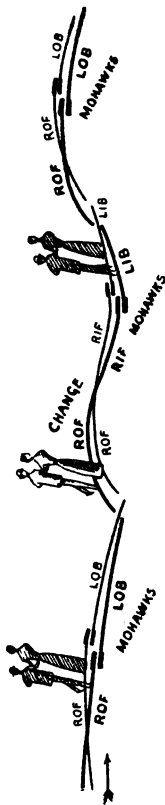
The partners start side by side (L being on G's left), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in similar manner to that shown on page 19, Fig. VI.

G will get in advance of L before making his R I F **Rocker** turn, and when both are on the R I B edge, he will swing her past, into the position given by the second couple in the diagram. The skaters, still on the same sides, now take L I F strokes, which are followed by R I F **Mohawks**; but when commencing the latter, G must get well in advance, which enables them to execute the **Mohawks** in the sideway position shown in the diagram. After the **Mohawks**, R I F strokes are taken, and the figure may then be repeated on alternate feet, when G and L will exchange parts. This may be skated ECHELON fashion, if desired.

GROUP II. No. 7 (Progressive).

Forward Mohawk, and forward change Mohawk. "SIDE BY SIDE."

G.	ROF	Mohawk (LOB)	ROF Change (RIF)	Mohawk (LIB)
L.	"	"	"	"



The partners start side by side (L being on G's right), and hold both hands crossed, in similar manner to that shown on page 19, Fig. VI. Before making

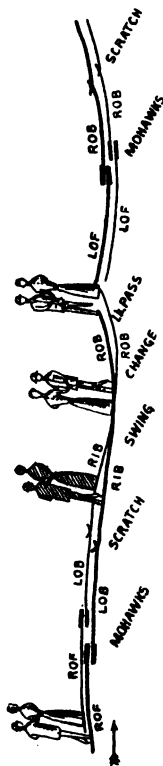
the R O F **Mohawks**, G must place L in advance, giving a sideways aspect to the skating, and when both are on the L O B edge (the last steps of the **Mohawks**), they will take R O F strokes together, change edge, and then resume the same sideways position before executing the inside **Mohawks**; after the inside **Mohawks**, the figure may be repeated in the manner described. This may be skated ECHELON fashion, if desired.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 8 (Progressive).

Mohawk and inside back change, with Swing, | "ECHELON."
and Lock Pass.

G. R O F	Mohawk (L O B)	R I B Change (R O B)	Alternating.
L. "	"	" "	" "



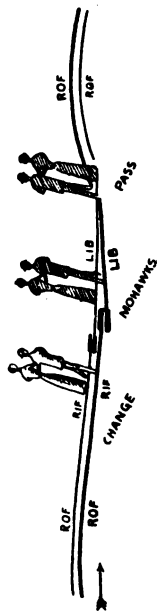
The partners skate forward together (L being slightly in front on G's right), and hold the hands, right in right and left in left, in the manner shown

on page 20, Fig. VII. The skaters proceed sideways, L being in advance, and after the **Mohawks** have been executed, and both are on the L O B edge, R I B scratch steps are taken, by placing the unemployed feet over and in front of the employed. L then swings G round, into the position shown in diagram between "swing" and "change," the relative positions of the skaters being still maintained; when G, after the change of edge, makes a **Lock Pass**, by drawing L across to his left, thereby changing sides. The figure may now be repeated on the left feet, with L still in advance. This may be skated in **SIDE BY SIDE** fashion, with an ordinary **Pass**, in place of the **Lock Pass**.

GROUP II. No. 9 (Progressive).

Forward change Mohawk with Pass, and forward. "SIDE BY SIDE."

G.	ROF Change (RIF)	Mohawk (LIB)	ROF	Alternating.
L.	"	"	"	



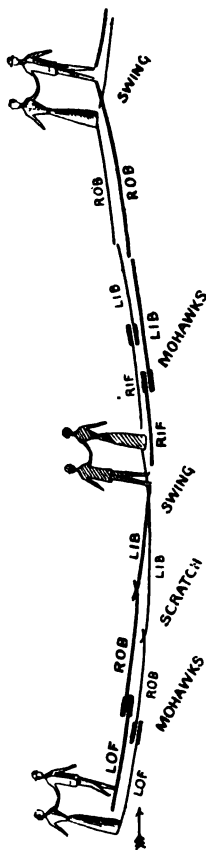
The partners skate forward together (L being on G's left), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in similar manner to that shown on page 19, Fig.

VI. As the skaters change from the R O F to the R I F edge, they take a sideways position, with G in advance ; and after the **Mohawks**, when both are on the L I B, G will execute a **Pass**, by giving L a slight pull, which causes her to cross over to his right side ; the hands being released immediately after the pull, and reclasped after the **Pass**. Forward steps are then taken, when the figure may be repeated in a similar manner, by commencing on the left feet. This may be skated ECHELON fashion, when a **Lock Pass** will be substituted for the **Pass**.

GROUP II. No. 10 (Progressive).

Mohawk and inside back with Swing, and inside
Mohawk and back with Swing. "LINK."

G. LOF	Mohawk (ROB)	LIB	RIF	Mohawk (LIB)	ROB
L. "	"	"	"	"	"



The skaters both start forward together, G being in advance, and holding L's left hand in his right, in similar manner to that shown on page 16, Fig. III.

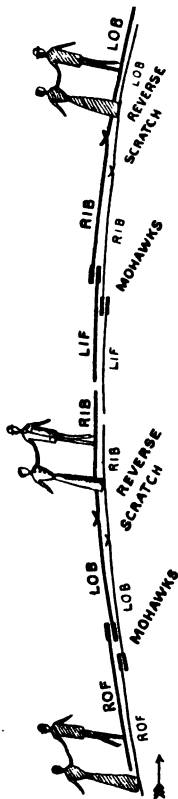
After the R O F **Mohawks**, the L I B scratch steps are taken, by placing the left feet over in front of the right, when G swings L past into the position shown by the second couple in the diagram. The R I F **Mohawks** are then taken, with L leading, and when both are on the succeeding R O B strokes, she, in turn, will swing G past, into the position illustrated by the third couple in the diagram. It will be seen that there is no change of sides in this figure, but merely that of lead after each back stroke; and as the lead has been changed twice, the skaters will, at the end, be in the same position as at starting, when the figure may be repeated. The last steps may also be taken by scratch strokes off the preceding **Mohawks**, if desired.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 11 (Progressive).

Mohawk and inside back with Reverse, and inside "LINK."
 Mohawk and back with Reverse.

G.	ROF	Mohawk (LOB)	RIB	LIF Mohawk (RIB)	LOB
L.	"	"	"	"	"



The partners commence by skating forward together, G being in advance of L and holding her right hand in his left, in similar manner to that shown

on page 16, Fig. III. When both are on the back strokes of the **Mohawks**, they take R I B scratch steps by placing the right feet over and in front of the left. A **Reverse** is then effected by allowing the shoulders to take their proper positions; the hands being released, changed, and reclasped. The skaters will now be in the position shown by the second couple in the diagram, when inside forward **Mohawks** and succeeding outside back strokes are taken, with another **Reverse**, in a similar manner to that already described. Three or more skaters may take part in this figure.

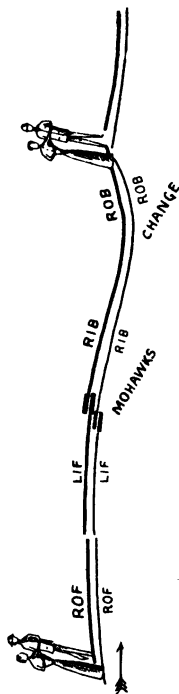
Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 12 (Progressive).

Forward and inside Mohawk, back change. "SIDE BY SIDE."

See [A. S. of F.-S.].

G.	ROF	LIF	Mohawk Back Change (RIB) (ROB)	Alternating.
L.	"	"	"	"



The skaters take position side by side (L being on G's right), and join both hands, right to right and left to left, in the manner shown on page 19,

Fig. VI. When taking the L I F **Mohawk**, G will get in advance of L, so as to place them sideways with the direction of motion, and this position is maintained up to the end of the back stroke, when being on the R O B, by reason of the change, they will be in a position to repeat the figure on the left; G then taking L's previous part, and L taking G's. The L I F steps of the **Mohawks** may be taken by scratch strokes, which, in this case, are effected by placing the left feet behind and across the right. The ECHELON method of skating can be substituted here for the SIDE BY SIDE, if desired.

GROUP II. No. 13 (Local).

The Mohawk and inside back 8. "ECHELON."

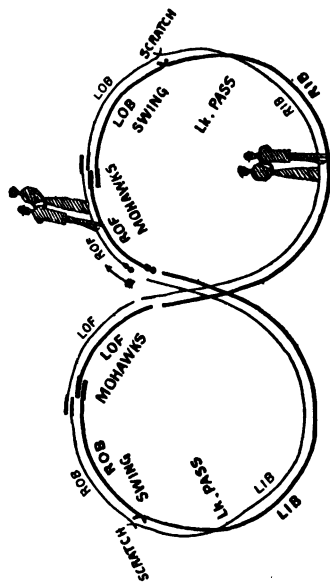
Forward Mohawk and inside back [A. S. of F.-S.].
Mohawk Scud "as progressive" [F.-S. S. and C.].

See also [S. F.-S. C., etc., *Badminton*]

G. R O F		Mohawk		R I B		Alternating (the repetition com-
L. "		(L O B)		"		pleting the figure 8).
		"		"		

The partners skate forward together (L being on G's right and slightly in front), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in the manner shown on page 20, Fig. VII. The **Mohawks** are executed sideways, with L in advance of G; after which, R I B scratch steps are taken, by placing the right feet over

and in front of the left, when G will naturally swing round in advance of L. G then effects a **Lock Pass** by drawing L across to his left, the hands being retained; when the same movements may be repeated on alternate feet, completing the figure **8**.



Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 13 (Local).

The Mohawk and inside back 8. "ECHELON."

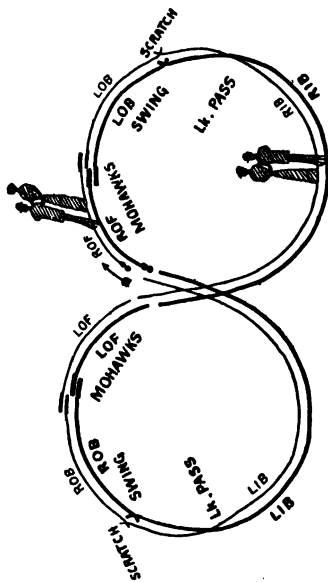
Forward Mohawk and inside back [A. S. of F.-S.].
Mohawk Scud "as progressive" [F.-S. S. and C.].

See also [S. F.-S. C., etc., *Badminton*]

G. R O F		Mohawk		R I B		Alternating (the repetition com-
L. "		(L O B)		"		pleting the figure 8).
		"		"		

The partners skate forward together (L being on G's right and slightly in front), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in the manner shown on page 20, Fig. VII. The **Mohawks** are executed sideways, with L in advance of G; after which, R I B scratch steps are taken, by placing the right feet over

and in front of the left, when G will naturally swing round in advance of L. G then effects a **Lock Pass** by drawing L across to his left, the hands being retained; when the same movements may be repeated on alternate feet, completing the figure 8.



Suitable for Rink Skating.

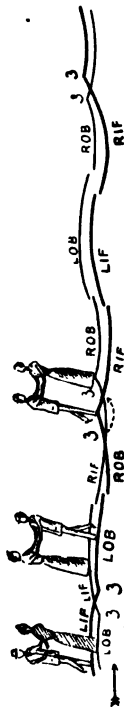
GROUP II. No. 14 (Progressive).

Combined inside forward and outside back
3s, with intervening steps. | "FACE TO FACE."

Inside forward 3, and back 3, and inside forward: | [A. S. of F.-S.]
Back 3, and inside forward 3, and back.

G.	LIF 3	ROB 3	LIF
	(LOB)	(RIF)	
L.	LOB 3	RIF 3	LOB
	(LIF)	(ROB)	

Alternating.



The partners face each other, and skate backward and forward respectively, joining hands, right to left and left to right, in the manner shown on page 21,

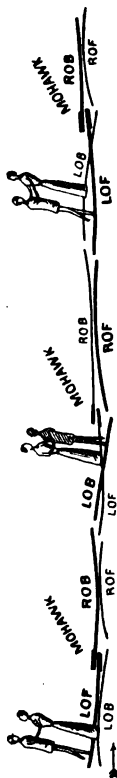
Fig. VIII. G, skating forwards, will wheel round on L's right before making the turn of his L I F 3, whilst L executes a L O B 3, when the positions will be reversed. L now turns a R I F 3 by wheeling round on G's left, whilst G takes a R O B 3, which gives another change in their positions; when back and forward strokes are taken respectively. The figure may now be repeated on alternate feet, note being taken, that the relative positions at making the turns will then be reversed.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 15 (Progressive).

Mohawk and back and forward, combined with "FACE TO FACE."
back and forward and Mohawk.

G. LOF	Mohawk (ROB)	LOB	ROF
L. LOB	ROF	LOF	Mohawk (ROB)



The skaters face each other, and join hands, right to left and left to right, in the manner shown on page 21, Fig. VIII. This figure is technically incorrect,

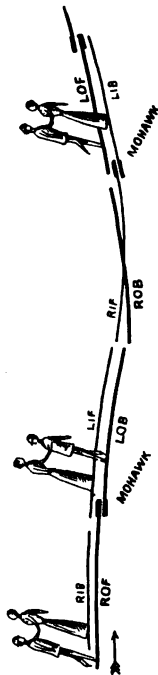
the skaters being on opposing edges, which necessitate curtailed movements; but is given on account of its pleasing waltz effect. G starts on a L O F **Mohawk**, which he executes on L's right, whilst she takes a L O B stroke, followed by a R O F stroke; G then takes similar back and forward strokes, whilst L completes a L O F **Mohawk** on his right, and so on.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 16 (Progressive).

Mohawk and back, combined with inside | "FACE TO FACE."
forward and inside Mohawk.

G. ROF		Mohawk (LOB)		ROB		[LOF]		Alternating.
L. [RIB]		LIF		RIF		Mohawk (LIB)		



The partners take position face to face, G skating forward and L backward, and hold left hands only, in similar manner to that shown on page 18, Fig. V.

G executes his R O F **Mohawk** on L's left, whilst she, having commenced on a R I B stroke, which represents the end of a previous **Mohawk**, takes up a L I F stroke. The positions being now reversed, L in turn, takes a R I F **Mohawk**, which she executes on G's right; whilst he, now on a R O B step, that was taken off the second stroke of his previous **Mohawk**, strikes off on the first portion of a L O F **Mohawk**, and so on. As L's first, and G's last step, form parts of assumed preceding and succeeding figures, they are distinguished in the statement by being placed in brackets.

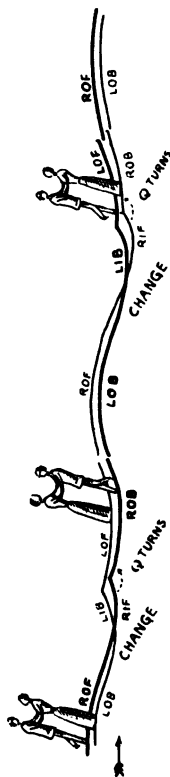
Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 17 (Progressive).

Combined forward and back Qs, with | "FACE TO FACE."
 intervening steps.

Forward Q, and back Q, and forward : | [A. S. of F.-S.].
 Back Q, and forward Q, and back.
 Q scud No. 3 [F.-S. S. and C.].

G.	ROF	Q	LOB	Q	ROF	Alternating.
L.	LOB	(RIF)(ROB)	ROF	(LIB)(LOF)	LOB	
		Q		Q		
		(LIB)(LOF)		(RIF)(ROB)		



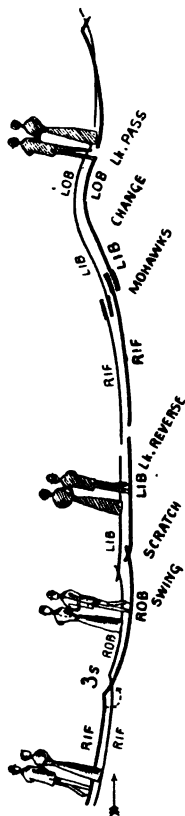
The partners start face to face, and join hands, right to left and left to right, as shown on page 21, Fig. VIII. G, skating forward, wheels well round to L's left before making the turn of his Q. After the Q turns have been made,—the positions being reversed—G will take up a back Q and L a forward one; the latter wheeling round on G's left before making her turn. Forward and back steps are now taken, when the figure may be repeated by commencing on the reverse feet; the relative positions at turning being also reversed.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 18 (Progressive).

Inside once back with Swing and Lock Reverse,
and inside Mohawk, back change, with Lock
Pass. "ECHELON."

G. RIF 3	LIB	RIF	Mohawk Back Change
(ROB)			(LOB)
L. "	"	"	"



The skaters face in the same direction (L being on G's right and somewhat in front of him), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in the manner shown on page 20, Fig. VII. L will lead in advance before taking

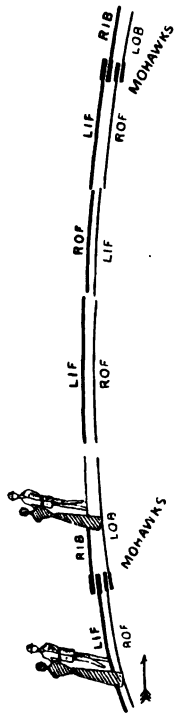
her inside **3** turn, and as soon as both are on the R O B edge, she will swing G round into the position indicated by the second couple in the diagram, when L I B scratch steps are taken, by placing the left foot over and in front of the right. A **Lock Reverse** is now effected by altering the positions of the shoulders and hands to that shown by the third couple in the diagram, the hands being retained; L will then be on G's left, and both will execute the succeeding R I F **Mohawks** in this position; but when on the last strokes of the same, a change is made on to the L O B edge, and G effects a **Lock Pass**, by drawing L across to his right without releasing the hands (see the last couple in the diagram). As there has now been a double change of sides, the partners will find themselves in the same positions as at starting, and may repeat the figure. It may be noted here, that if a **Swing** is not made when the partners are on the tails of the inside **3s**, the **Lock Reverse** will be converted into a **Back Lock Pass**.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 19 (Progressive).

Inside Mohawk and inside forward and forward, "VIS-À-VIS."
combined with same on reverse edges.

G.	LIF	Mohawk	LIF	ROF
		(RIB)		
L.	ROF	Mohawk	ROF	LIF
		(LOB)		



The partners take position facing each other, and join hands, right to left and left to right, in the manner shown on page 22, Fig. IX. The only point

requiring notice in this figure is, that G and L proceed sideways, and maintain this position, whilst skating backward or forward together on opposite feet and edges.

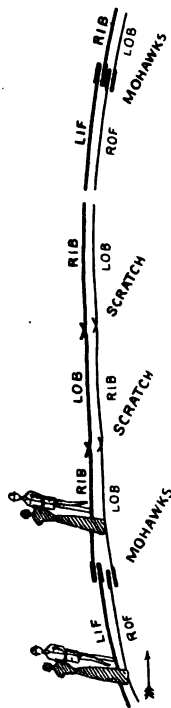
Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 20 (Progressive).

**Inside Mohawk and back and inside back, combined
with same on reverse edges.**

"Vis-à-Vis."

G. LIF	Mohawk	LOB	RIB
	(RIB)		
L. ROF	Mohawk	RIB	LOB
	(LOB)		



The partners start facing each other, both skating forward, and join hands, right to left and left to right, in similar manner to that shown on page 22,

Fig. IX. In this figure, G and L will proceed sideways in the same direction, but on opposite feet and edges, as indicated by the figures in the diagram. There is nothing here calling for further remark, excepting the two scratch steps, which are made by placing the unemployed feet over and in front of the employed, and which are located by the word "scratch" in the diagram.

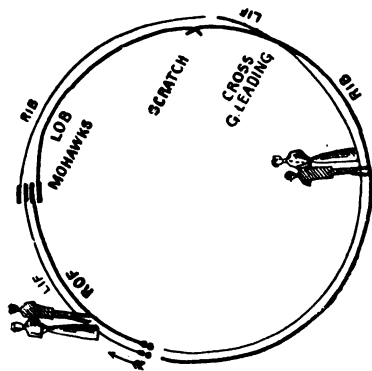
Suitable for Rink Skating.

The Interchanging Mohawk Circle, with inter-
vening step. "Vis-à-Vis."

G.	R O F	Mohawk (L O B)	R I B	Interchanging.
L.	L I F	Mohawk (R I B)	L I F	

The partners take position facing each other, and skating sideways, join hands, right to right and left to left, in similar manner to that shown on page 22, Fig. IX. The start being made from the footmarks in the diagram, G and L execute outside and inside **Mohawks** respectively; after which, the first takes a R I B scratch step by placing his right foot over and in front of his left, whilst L, with a L I F stroke, crosses in front, thereby effecting an inter-

change of positions; the result of this being, that after the skaters have returned to the starting-point and begin to repeat, G will take L's previous movements and L will take G's.

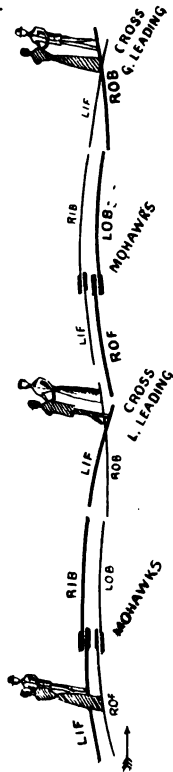


Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 22 (Progressive).

Inside Mohawk and inside forward, combined with | "Vis-à-Vis."
Mohawk and back.

G.	LIF	Mohawk (RIB)	LIF	Interchanging.
L.	ROF	Mohawk (LOB)	ROB	



The partners take positions facing each other, and skating sideways, join hands, right to left and left to right, in similar manner to that shown on page

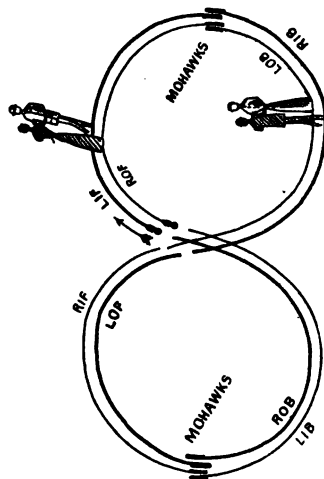
22, Fig. IX. After executing the **Mohawks**, L will take a R O B stroke, getting somewhat in advance of G; whilst the latter takes up a L I F stroke, on which he crosses her path, effecting thereby an interchange in the positions. G now repeats L's previous movements, and L repeats G's.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 23 (Local).

The Interchanging Mohawk 8. "Vis-à-Vis."

G. L I F		Mohawk (R I B)		Interchanging with alternate feet (the repetition completing the figure 8).
L. R O F		Mohawk (L O B)		



The partners take position facing each other, and skate sideways, commencing at the footmarks in the diagram; the hands being joined, right to left and left to right, in similar manner to that shown on page 22, Fig. IX. There is nothing calling for special note in this figure, except that, G will take L's movement on the reverse foot,—i.e., will execute a L O F **Mohawk** in place of her R O F **Mohawk**,—in the second half of the **8**, and that L, in similar manner, will take G's. Those who find it difficult to come right round on the **Mohawk**, may skate the figure with intervening steps as follows:—

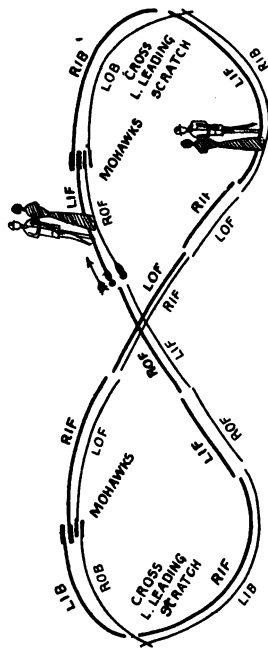
G. L I F		Mohawk (R I B)		L I F		R I F		Interchanging with alternate feet (the repetition com- pleting the figure 8).
L. R O F		Mohawk (L O B)		R O F		L O F		

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 24 (Local).

The Mohawk 8 with intervening steps. "Vis-à-Vis."

G. LIF	Mohawk	LIF	RIF	LOF	Alternating (the repetition completing the figure 8).
L. ROF	(RIB) Mohawk	RIB	LOF	RIF	
	(LOB)				



The skaters face each other, and commence by skating sideways from the

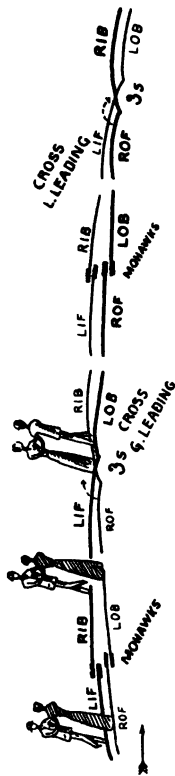
position indicated by the footmarks in the diagram; the hands being joined, right to left and left to right, in similar manner to that shown on page 22, Fig. IX. After completing the **Mohawks**, L proceeds somewhat in advance of G, and takes a R I B stroke by a scratch step (*i.e.*, by placing the right foot over and in front of the left), whilst G crosses her path with a L I F stroke. The effect of these movements is to reverse G and L's positions; but as the direction in which they were skating is also reversed, they will continue to face the same way; from which it will be seen, that their positions, relative to any fixed point, will remain practically constant throughout the figure. The skaters then take two succeeding forward steps, when they will be able to complete the **8** by repeating the figure on alternate feet. This figure may be executed without the intervening steps, in which case, the **Mohawks** commencing the repeat may be taken direct off the respective R I B and L I F strokes.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 25 (Progressive).

Inside Mohawk and inside 3, combined with same
on reverse edges. | "Vis-à-Vis."

G. LIF	Mohawk (RIB)	LIF 3 (LOB)
L. ROF	Mohawk (LOB)	ROF 3 (RIB)
Interchanging.		



The partners face each other, and skate sideways, with hands joined, right to left and left to right, in the manner shown on page 22, Fig. IX. After the

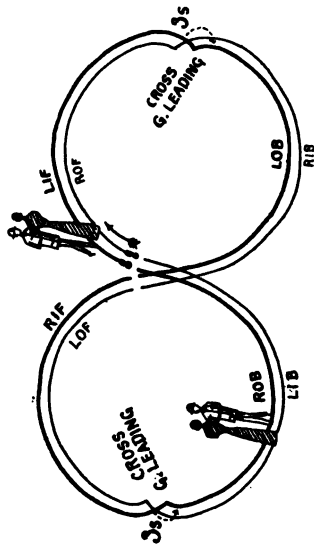
Mohawks have been executed, and previous to making the inside and outside 3 turns, G must wheel round in advance of L, which enables her, after turning, to cross his path and reverse their respective positions. The skaters then interchange parts, G taking L's previous movements and L executing G's.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 26 (Local).

The figure 8, by inside and outside 3s. "Vis-à-Vis."

G.	L I F 3		Alternating (the repetition completing the figure 8).
L.	R O F 3		
			(L O B)
			(R I B)



The partners face each other, and skate sideways, joining hands, right to left and left to right, in the manner shown on page 22, Fig. IX. This figure, like most composed of single movements to a centre, requires considerable skill to do well. The skaters start from the footmarks shown in the diagram, and on making the **3** turns, G must wheel round in advance of L, which enables her to interchange positions by crossing his path. This interchange in positions however, does not effect an interchange in parts, because the direction of motion is also changed; so that the partners will again take the same parts as they complete the **8** on alternate feet. It is important in this figure, that L should keep level with G almost up to turning the **3**s, otherwise, the latter will be swung round with too sharp a curve.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 27 (Local).

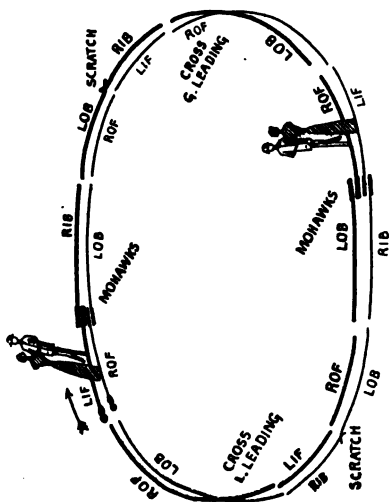
**The Interchanging Mohawk Oval, with inter-
vening steps.**

"Vis-à-Vis."

G. L I F	Mohawk (R I B)	L O B	R I B	L O B	Interchanging (the re- petition completing the Oval).
L. R O F	Mohawk (L O B)	R O F	L I F	R O F	

The partners take position facing each other, and skating sideways, join hands, right to left and left to right, in the manner shown on page 22, Fig. IX. The only points requiring notice in this figure are: (1) That the start is made from the footmarks shown in the diagram; (2) that G takes his second R I B stroke off the preceding L O B by placing his right foot over and in front of his left; and (3) that when on his second L O B stroke, G

must lead somewhat in advance, so as to allow L to interchange positions by crossing his path on her R O F step; after this, the oval is completed by G taking L's previous movements and L taking G's.

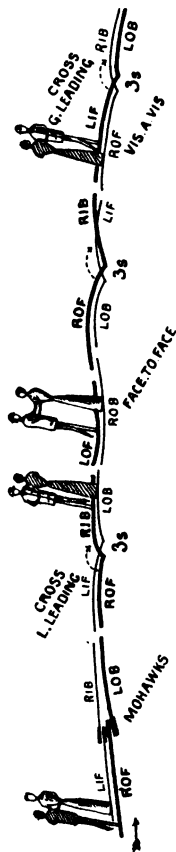


Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 28 (Progressive).

Mohawks and 3s, with inter- "Vis-à-Vis" to "FACE TO FACE,"
vening steps. returning to "Vis-à-Vis".

G. ROF	Mohawk (LOB)	ROF 3 (RIB)	LOF	ROF 3 (RIB)	LIF 3 (LOB)
L. LIF	Mohawk (RIB)	LIF 3 (LOB)	ROB	LOB 3 (LIF)	ROF 3 (RIB)



The partners commence facing each other, and skating sideways, join hands, right to left and left to right, in similar manner to that shown on

page 22, Fig. IX. The **Mohawks** and **3s** are taken *Vis-à-Vis* fashion, L turning her **3** in advance of G, so as to allow him to cross her path; when the method of skating is changed to *FACE TO FACE*, by G taking a *L O F* and L a *R O B* stroke. The succeeding *R O F* and *L O B 3s* are then executed in this manner, G wheeling round on L's right before making his turn; after this, the method of skating is again changed to *Vis-à-Vis*, by G starting on a *L I F 3* and L on a *R O F 3*. It will be observed that the partners change positions after each of the *Vis-à-Vis 3s* by crossing each other's paths after the turns. The figure may now be repeated as described.

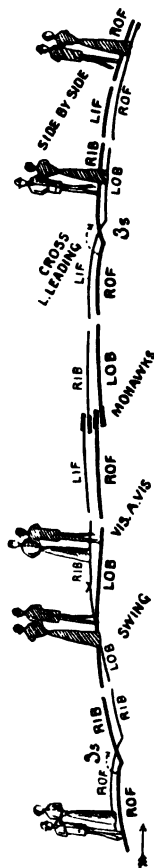
Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 29 (Progressive).

Once back with Swing, and Mohawks
and 3s, with intervening steps.

"SIDE BY SIDE" to "Vis-à-Vis," returning to "SIDE BY SIDE".

G.	ROF 3 (RIB)	LOB	ROF	Mohawk (LOB)	ROF 3 (RIB)	LIF	ROF
L.	"	LOB RIB	LIF	Mohawk (RIB)	LIF 3 (LOB)	ROF	



The partners commence side by side (L being on G's left), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in similar manner to that shown on page 19,

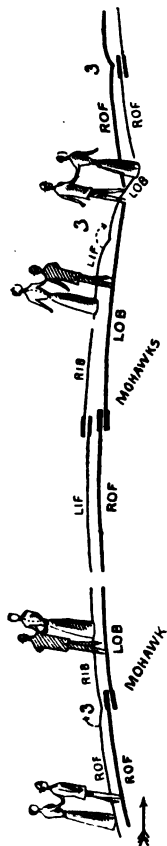
Fig. VI. L will make her **3** turn in advance of G, and as soon as both are on the L O B, she will swing him round into the position illustrated by the second couple in the diagram. G now effects a partial **Pass**, by giving L a slight pull, and then releasing hands, which brings her in front of him; she, in the meanwhile, having reversed her position by an intervening R I B scratch step, made by placing the right foot over and in front of the left (see SEMI-PASSES AND SEMI-REVERSES). The partners now join hands as for VIS-À-VIS skating (see page 22, Fig. IX.) and proceed with the **Mohawks** and **3s** in this manner; but when on the latter, they will cross each other's path, with L leading, and so change positions. L then takes up a R O F stroke, while G takes a L I F followed by a R O F, the hands being released, and reclasped, in the same manner as at starting, when the figure may be repeated.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 30 (Progressive).

Mohawk and Mohawk, combined with 3 | "LINK" to "Vis-à-Vis"
and inside Mohawk and inside 3. | and *vice versa*.

G. RO F	Mohawk (LOB)	RO F	Mohawk (LOB)	Interchanging.
L. RO F	3 (RIB)	LIF	Mohawk (RIB) LIF 3 (LOB)	



The partners skate forward together level with each other, and square with the direction of motion; L being on G's left, and holding his left hand in her right. G now executes a RO F **Mohawk**, whilst L turns a RO F 3, the

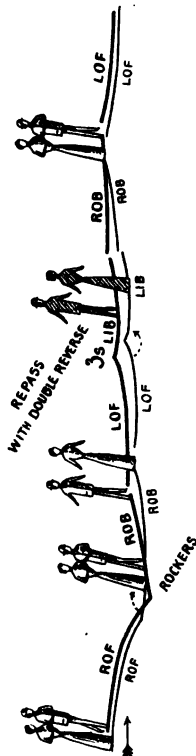
result of this being, to place the skaters Vis-à-Vis, when both hands are clasped, as shown by the second couple in the diagram. The skaters then proceed sideways, executing the **Mohawks** in Vis-à-Vis fashion; but L, when on the R I B (the second step of her **Mohawk**), releases her right hand, and takes a L I F 3, which brings her round on G's right (see last couple in diagram), whilst the latter still retains the L O B edge and L's left hand. The skaters are now in position to repeat the figure in LINK fashion; but as L has changed sides with G, they will then exchange movements.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 31 (Progressive).

The Rocker Repass, with Double Reverse by "SIDE BY SIDE."
once back, and forward.

G. ROF Rocker (ROB)	LOF 3 (LIB)	ROB	LOF
L. " "	" "	" "	" "



The partners skating forwards together (L being on G's right), join hands, right to right and left to left, in the manner shown on page 19, Fig. VI. G will get in advance of L before they make the **Rocker** turns, and when both

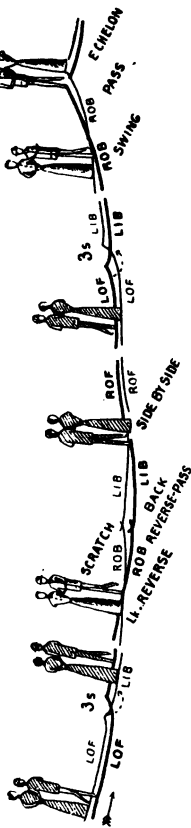
have completed same, and are on the R O B edge, he will commence a **Pass**, by giving L a slight pull, and then releasing hands. As soon as L has passed across in front of G, she takes up a L O F **3**, followed by a drop on to the R O B edge; whilst G, executing the same movements behind, so regulates the strength of his strokes as to overtake her, by coming up on her left, when the hands are reclasped. The figures in the diagram show the positions of G and L at the several stages, and on tracing the skaters' movements, it will be seen, that L first passes across G to his left, and that on making the **3** turn, she, by a **Reverse**, appears on his right side, which, followed by another **Reverse** on taking the R O B strokes, puts her on his left again; but as G here repasses her, she finally comes on to his right side, this being the position in which she originally started. The L O F steps are now taken, when the figure may be repeated in similar manner.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 32 (Progressive).

Once back with Lock Reverse and Back Reverse Pass, by intervening step, and forward and once back with Swing and Pass.

G.	LOF 3	ROB	LIB	ROF	LOF 3	ROB
	(LIB)				(LIB)	
L.	"	"	"	"	"	"



The partners commence by skating forward together (L being on G's left and slightly in front), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in similar manner to that shown on page 20, Fig. VII. G must wheel round in front of L before making his 3 turn, and when both are on the succeeding

R O B strokes, a **Lock Reverse** is effected by allowing the shoulders to regain their proper positions without releasing the hands. The positions before and after the **Lock Reverse** are illustrated by the second and third couples respectively in the diagram. Immediately after the **Lock Reverse**, G effects a **Back Reverse Pass** by giving L a slight pull in such a manner as to cause her, on the release of hands, to pass behind him. While the skaters are thus separated, L I B scratch steps are taken by placing the left feet over and in front of the right. On the completion of the **Back Reverse Pass**, the partners join hands, as for SIDE BY SIDE skating (see page 19, Fig. VI.), and will then hold the position illustrated by the fourth couple in the diagram. It will be noticed, that the **Back Pass** has not produced any change of sides, and this is on account of the second **Reverse**, effected during the interval of passing. R O F steps are now taken, followed by another *once back*, in which L turns in advance of G, and swings him round when on the R O B edge (see the sixth couple in the diagram); G then effects an ordinary **Pass**, on the completion of which, the hands are reclasped in ECHELON fashion as at starting, when the figure may be repeated.

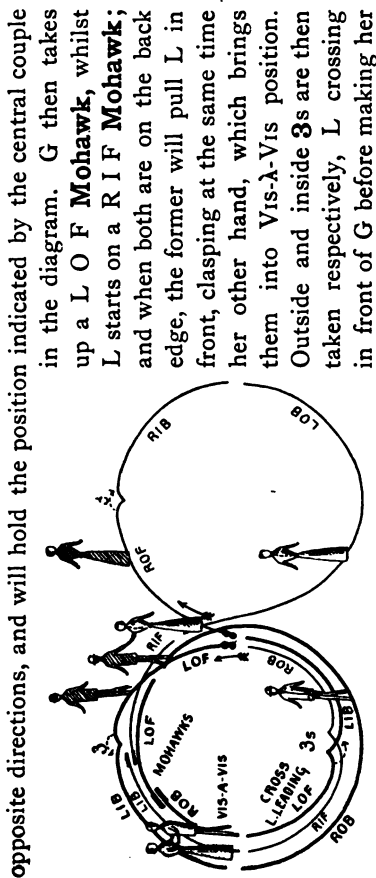
Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 33 (Local).

Once back apart, and Mohawk and 3 combined with inside Mohawk and inside 3. — “APART” to “LINK” and “VIS-À-VIS”.

Apart.							
G.	LOF 3	ROB	LOF	Mohawk	LOF 3	Interchanging.	
	(LIB)			(ROB)	(LIB)		
L.	ROF 3	LOB	RIF	Mohawk	RIF 3		
	(RIB)			(LIB)	(ROB)		

In this figure, the partners commence by skating once back individually in club fashion, but start on the same side of the centre instead of opposite each other, as indicated by the footmarks shown in the diagram; the arrows also giving the direction of motion. The two top figures show the skaters proceeding on their respective LOF and ROF 3s, and the two at the bottom their return to the centre on back edges. It is at this point that L must allow G to get in advance, when the hands are clasped as for LINK skating, G taking L's right hand in his right; when they will be facing in



turn, when the figure may be repeated by G taking L's previous movements and L taking G's. It is possible to arrange this figure so that G and L shall always take the same parts in the hand-in-hand portion, in which case, the partners must so return on their *once backs* that the portion referred to may be skated on alternate sides of the centre.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 34 (Local).

3 and inside forward apart, and inside Mohawk and "APART" to inside 3 combined with Mohawk and 3.

Apart.

G.	R O F 3 (RIB)	L I F	R I F	Mohawk (LIB)	R I F 3 (ROB)	Alternating.
L.	L O F 3 (LIB)	R I F	L O F	Mohawk (ROB)	L O F 3 (LIB)	

The partners commence by skating the two first movements individually, as in an ordinary club figure, but start on the same side of the centre, from the footmarks shown in the diagram; G branching off on his outside **3** to the right, and L with hers to the left. After the **3**s have been executed, they each take an inside forward stroke, on which they meet at the centre, joining hands, right to left and left to right, in similar manner to that shown on page 22, Fig. IX. The partners, from this point, proceed in Vis-à-Vis fashion, skating

sideways, and after executing inside and outside **Mohawks** respectively, take up inside and outside

3s, G on the inside 3
turning in advance of

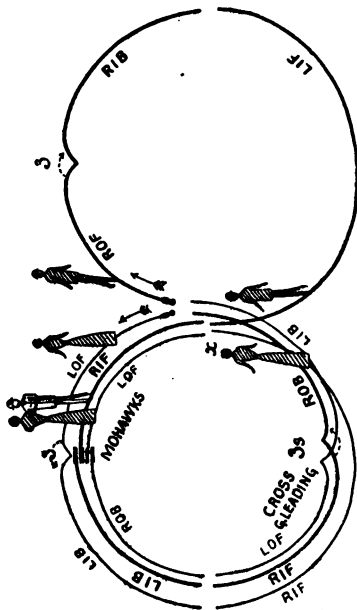
L on her outside 3.
After the turns, L

causes an interchange
in the positions by

crossing G 's path ;
the result of this in-

terchange being, that
us part, will branch off

to the left, instead of the right, on the reverse foot to that at starting, and that the hand-in-hand portion of the figure will be executed in an opposite court.



Suitable for Rink Skating.

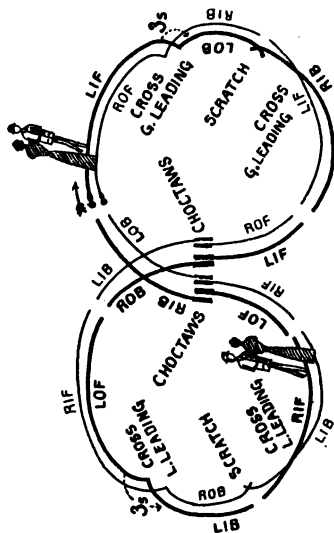
GROUP II. No. 35 (Local).

The Interchanging 3 and Choctaw 8, with
 intervening steps. | "Vis-à-Vis."

G.	L I F 3 (LOB)	R I B	L I F	Choctaw (ROB)	Interchanging with alternate feet (the repetition completing the figure 8).
L.	R O F 3 (RIB)	L I F	R O F	Choctaw (LIB)	

The partners take position facing each other, and skating sideways, join hands, right to left and left to right, in the manner shown on page 22, Fig. IX. The start being made from the footmarks in the diagram, G wheels round in advance of L before making his turn, which enables her, by crossing his path, to effect a change in positions. G now takes up a R I B scratch step, by placing the right foot over and in front of the left; whilst L, starting on a L I F stroke, effects another change in positions by again crossing his path. The forward **Choctaws** are now executed, after which, the direction of

progression being reversed, the figure must be repeated with interchange of parts on alternate feet; or, in other words, G must now take L's previous movements on reverse feet, and L in same manner G's, and so complete the figure **8**.

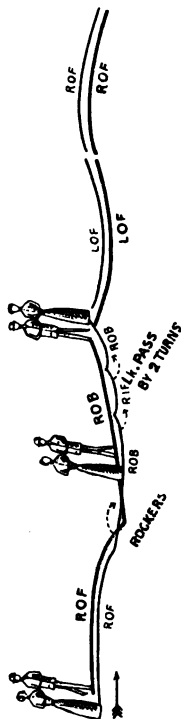


Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 36 (Progressive).

The Rocker Lock Pass by two turns, and
forward and forward. "SIDE BY SIDE."

G. ROF Rocker (ROB)	LOF	ROF	Alternating.
L. ROF Rocker, Two Turns (ROB) (RIF) (ROB)	LOF	ROF	



The skaters take position side by side (L being on G's right), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in the manner shown on page 19, Fig. VI. G wheels round in advance of L before taking his **Rocker** turn, and when both

are on the R O B, in the position illustrated by the second couple in the diagram, he gives L a slight pull, retaining the hands, whilst she, executing two turns in succession, travels across to his left ; the final result being that of an ordinary **Lock Pass**. Two forward strokes are now taken, when the figure may be repeated on alternate feet.

shown on page 20, Fig. VII. G wheels round in advance of L before they execute the **Rock**er turns, and when both are on the R O B edge, he will effect a **Lock Pass** by drawing L across to his left, into the position indicated by the third couple in the diagram. They now execute the back turns, on which a **Lock Reverse** is effected by turning the shoulders, which, changing sides, places them in the position shown by the fourth couple, when the **Mohawk** steps are taken, leaving them on the L I B edge. The partners, having twice changed sides, are now in the same relative positions as at starting, and the figure may be repeated, or if desired, two intervening forward steps may be skated before doing so.

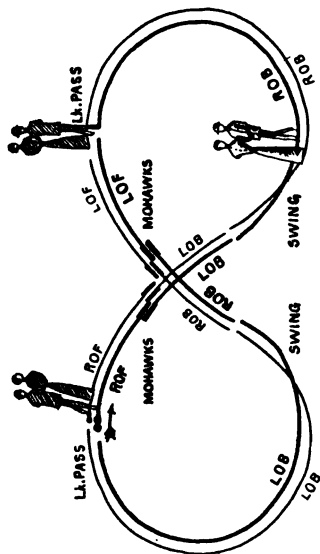
Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 38 (Local).

The Mohawk and back about 8. "ECHELON."

[The Field.]

G. RO F	Mohawk (LOB)	RO B About	Alternating (the repetition com- pleting the figure 8).
L.	"	"	



The skaters commence by going forward together (L being on G's right and slightly in front), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in the manner shown on page 20, Fig. VII. On taking the **Mohawks**, G and L proceed sideways, L being in advance, as illustrated by the first couple in the diagram, and this position is maintained until the back steps are completed; when each skater takes a R O B stroke, which is curved round, and dwelt upon, till the greater portion of the half **8** is described. On commencing these back strokes, L will swing G round into the position given by the second couple in the diagram; and whilst executing these movements, the partners must skate with great precision, keeping the arms rather rigid to ensure the two moving as one: any tendency to separate action will spoil the effect of the figure. After the **Swing**, G will effect a **Lock Pass**, by gradually drawing L across on to his left side (see the third couple in the diagram); when the **8** may be completed, by repeating the several movements given on alternate feet.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

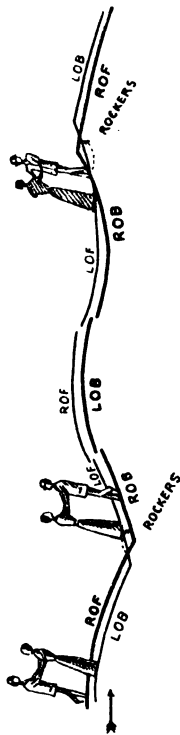
GROUP II. No. 39 (Progressive).

Combined forward, and back Rockers, with
intervening steps. "FACE TO FACE."

Similar to Forward Rocker, and Back Rocker, and Forward :

Back Rocker, and Forward Rocker, and Back [A. S. of F.-S.].

G. ROF Rocker (ROB)	LOB	ROB Rocker (ROF)	Alternating.
L. LOB Rocker (LOF)	ROF	LOF Rocker (LOB)	



The skaters face each other, and join hands, right to left and left to right,

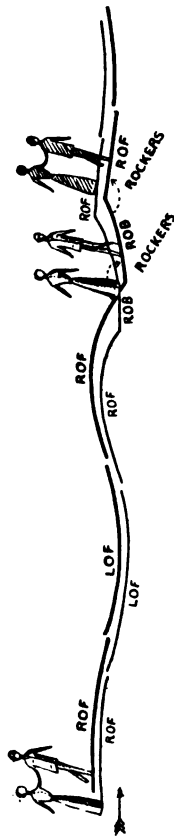
in the manner shown on page 21, Fig. VIII. G starts on a R O F, and L on a L O B **Rocker**, the former wheeling round on L's right before making his turn; after which, the positions will be changed. Back and forward strokes are then taken respectively: when G will start on a R O B, and L on a L O F **Rocker**, which the latter turns, after wheeling round on G's left, and so effects another change of positions. The figure may then be repeated on alternate feet, when the relative positions at turning will be reversed.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP II. No. 40 (Progressive).

The double Rocker with intervening steps. "LINK."

G.	ROF		LOF		ROF	Double Rocker		Alternating.
L.	"		"		(ROB) (ROF)	"		



The partners start forward together, G being in advance of L, and holding her left hand in his right, in similar manner to that shown on page 16, Fig.

III. The principal feature of this figure is the double **Rocker**, the two forward strokes being introduced, merely to enable the skaters to recover the loss of momentum, incurred during the double turn. Soon after taking the first **Rocker** turn, G and L release hands, but not before both are well on the back edge; they then make the second turn, after which, G extends his left hand backwards for L to clasp with her right. It will be seen, that this change of hands is really due to the reversing effect of the second turn, and is, in fact, a **Reverse** on the turns. The skaters can now proceed on two forward strokes, and then repeat the double **Rocker** on the left, in exactly the same manner.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

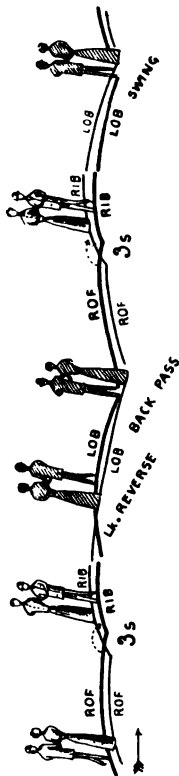
in the manner shown on page 21, Fig. VIII. G, who is skating forward, must wheel well round on L's right before making his **Q** turn. After the turns, the positions will be reversed, and G, now skating backwards, takes up a L O B stroke, followed by a R I B **Q**; whilst L takes a forward stroke followed by a L I F **Q**; the turn of the latter being made on G's left. G's R I B **Q** is best taken by a scratch stroke off the L O B, which consists in placing the unemployed foot over and in front of the employed; and the same will apply to L's inside back **Q**s. In repeating the figure, the relative positions at making the turns will be reversed.

GROUP II. No. 42 (Progressive).

Once back with Lock Reverse and Back
Pass, and once back with Swing.

“ECHELON” to “SIDE BY
SIDE,” returning to
“ECHELON”.

G.	ROF 3 (RIB)	LOB	ROF 3 (RIB)	LOB
L.	"	"	"	"



The partners join hands, right to right and left to left (L being on G's right and slightly in front), in the manner shown on page 20, Fig. VII.

Before turning the **3s**, G must wheel round in advance of L, and as soon as the succeeding L O B strokes are taken, a **Lock Reverse** is effected, by reversing both, the shoulders, and the position of the hands (the latter being retained); when the skaters will be in the position shown by the third couple in the diagram. After the **Lock Reverse**, G effects a **Back Pass**, by giving L a slight pull, in such a manner as to cause her to pass across behind him. The hands are then reclasped in crossed fashion, as for **SIDE BY SIDE** skating, and the partners proceed thus on the second *once back*. The only point calling for attention in the latter, is, that when on the L O B, G swings L round, into the position given by the last couple in the diagram; releasing hands at the end of the **Swing**, and reclasping them in the manner given for **ECHOLON** skating, and as there has been a double change of sides, the skaters will now be in identically the same positions as at starting.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

III. After the **Counter** turns have been made, and both are on the L O B edge, L swings G round, into the position illustrated by the second couple in the diagram; when the latter effects a **Pass**, by giving L a slight pull, which causes her to travel across to his right; the hands being released immediately after the pull, and changed before reclapping after the **Pass**. The succeeding R O F **Mohawks** are taken in this position; but on commencing the R I F **Counters**, G must take the lead, by striking out past L. After the **Counter** turns, G will pass L as previously described, but, in this case, without a preceding **Swing**. L I F **Mohawks** are then executed, with L in advance, after which, the skaters being in the same relative positions as at starting, may repeat the figure.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

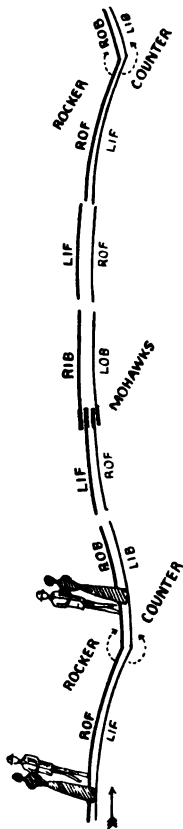
Fig. IV. This method of skating is similar to Vis-à-Vis, excepting that one partner keeps in advance, and that the hands are held differently. G takes the lead until he is on the tail of his first **Counter**, when he swings L past into the position shown by the second couple in the diagram; after the **Swing**, L takes up G's previous movements, and G takes L's; the second **Swing** being effected, this time, by L, when on the tail of her second **Counter**; and so on.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP III. No. 3 (Progressive).

Rocker and inside Mohawk and inside forward, combined with Counter and Mohawk and forward. "Vis-à-Vis."

G. ROF	ROCK	LIF	Mohawk (RIB)	LIF
L. LIF	COUNTER (LIB)	ROF	Mohawk (LOB)	ROF



The partners take position facing each other, and proceed sideways, holding hands, right in left and left in right, in the manner shown on page 22, Fig. IX.

There is nothing calling for special note in this figure, excepting that, the turns being of a different nature, the skaters retain their respective sides, and do not interchange.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP III. No. 4 (Progressive).

The Counter Swing and forward, and inside Counter "LINK."

G.	LOF Counter (LOB)	ROF	LIF Counter (LIB)	RIF
L.	"	"	"	"



G and L start forward together, holding right and left hands, in the manner shown on page 16, Fig. III., L being on G's left and well in advance. After

the **Counter** turns are made, and both are on the back edge, L will swing G past, into the position indicated by the second couple in the diagram. The R O F strokes, and L I F **Counters**, are then executed, with G still leading; but as soon as the succeeding R I F strokes are taken, L strikes out past G, and again takes the lead, which enables them to repeat the figure in the same positions as at starting.

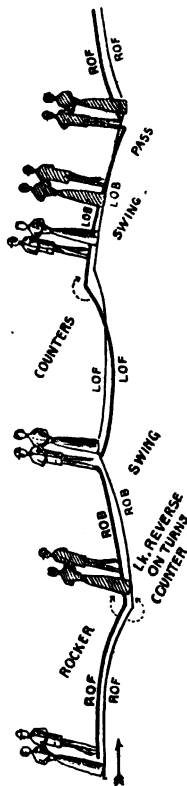
GROUP III. No. 5 (Progressive).

**Simultaneous Rocker and Counter with Swing
and Lock Reverse on the turns, and Counters
with Swing and Pass.**

"SIDE BY SIDE."

First portion { *Simultaneous Rockers and Counters* [A. S. of F.-S.].
Rocker and Counter Scud [F.-S. S. and C.].

G. ROF	Rocker (ROB)	LOF	Counter (LOB)
L. ROF	Counter (ROB)	"	"



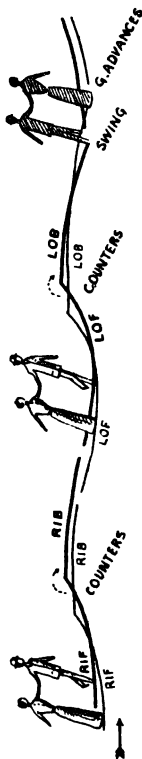
The partners skate forward together (L being on G's right), and join hands,

right to right and left to left, in the manner shown on page 19, Fig. VI. G starts on a **R O F Rocker**, and L on a **R O F Counter**, the turns being made simultaneously without releasing hands. The result of this action is to reverse and change the relative positions of the shoulders and hands, effecting thereby a **Lock Reverse** with change of sides; the same being indicated in the diagram as a "Lock Reverse on turns," on account of it being made right on the turns. When both are on the **R O B** edge, G will swing L round, into the position given by the third couple in the diagram; **L O F Counters** are then taken, the turns being made with L well in advance, after which, she will swing G round into the position shown by the fifth couple, when G effects a **Pass**, by giving L a slight pull, which will cause her to pass across to his right side; the hands being released immediately after the pull, and reclasped after the **Pass**. As there has been a double change of sides, the partners will now be in the same position as at starting, and the figure may be repeated on the same feet.

GROUP III. No. 6 (Progressive).

Inside Counters, and outside Counters with Swing. "LINK."

G. R I F Counter		L O F Counter	
(R I B)		(L O B)	
L.		"	



G and L skate forward together, holding left and right hands, in similar manner to that given on page 16, Fig. III., but with G in advance

and on L's left. The two **Counters** are executed in this order, but when on the back edge, after the second **Counter**, G swings L across, into the position illustrated by the last couple in the diagram. On repeating the figure, however, G again takes the lead, by striking out past L, so that L is only temporarily in advance at the end of every second **Counter**.

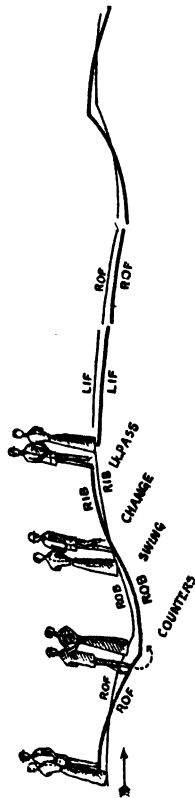
Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP III. No. 7 (Progressive).

The Reverse Counter Q Swing and Lock Pass, with intervening steps.

"ECHELON."

G.	ROF	Reverse Counter Q	LIF	ROF	
	(ROB)	(RIB)			
L.	"	"	"	"	Alternating.



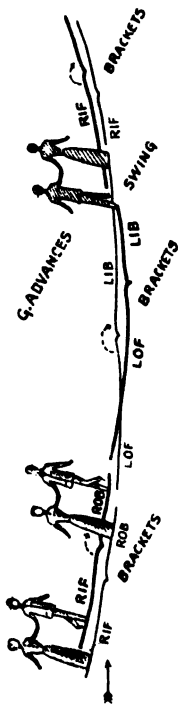
The partners skate forward together (L being on G's right and slightly in front), and hold both hands, right in right and left in left, in similar manner

to that shown on page 20, Fig. VII. G places L well in advance (see second position in the diagram) before taking the **Counter**, which must be turned simultaneously with her. After the turns have been made, L will swing G round, into the third position shown in the diagram, still remaining on his right; when G will be in a position to effect a **Lock Pass**, by drawing L across to his left, retaining her hands whilst doing so. After the **Pass**, L I F and R O F strokes are taken, when the figure may be repeated on alternate feet. This may be skated **SIDE BY SIDE**, with an ordinary **Pass**, if desired.

GROUP III. No. 8 (Progressive).

Inside and outside Brackets, with Swing. "LINK."

G.	RIF Bracket (ROB)	LOF Bracket (LIB)
L.	"	"
	"	"



The partners skate forward together (L being on G's right), and join right and left hands only, in similar manner to that shown on page 16, Fig. III.

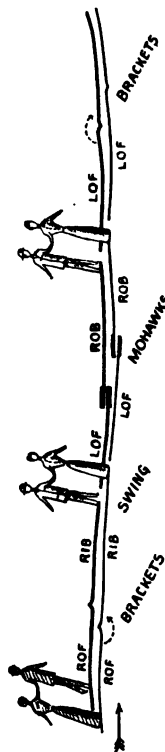
On commencing this figure, G strikes out in advance of L, and after they have executed the two **Brackets** in succession, and both are on the L I B edge, G swings L past, into the position indicated by the third couple in the diagram. The figure is then repeated, by G striking out in advance of L as at the commencement.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP III. No. 9 (Progressive).

The Bracket Swing, and Mohawk. "LINK."

G. ROF Bracket (RIB)	LOF	Mohawk (ROB)	Alternating.
L. "	"	"	"



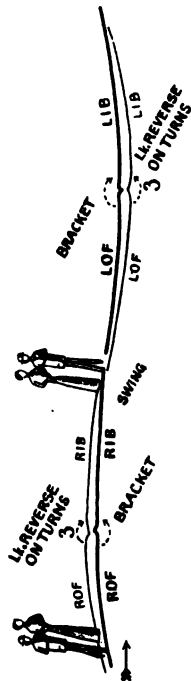
The partners commence by skating forward together, G being in advance, and holding L's right hand in his left, in similar manner to that shown on

page 16, Fig. III. After executing the **Bracket** turns, and when both are on the R I B edge (the tails of the **Brackets**), G swings L past to the front, as illustrated by the second couple in the diagram. L now maintains her lead through the succeeding **Mohawks**, but again gives it up to G, by a similar **Swing**, when on the tail of her **Bracket**, in the first portion of the repeat; in other words, a **Swing**, followed by a change of lead, is made at the end of each pair of **Brackets**.

GROUP III. No. 10 (Progressive).

Simultaneous 3 and Bracket, with Swing | "SIDE BY SIDE."
and Lock Reverse on the turns.

G. ROF Bracket		Alternating.
L. ROF		
(RIB)		
3		
(RIB)		



The partners start side by side (L being on G's left), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in the manner shown on page 19, Fig. VI. G will get

somewhat in advance on making his **Bracket** turn, whilst L, at the same time, executes a **3**. The hands are not released, but must be held freely so as to allow the shoulders to reverse on making the turns. As soon as both are on the inside back edge, L will swing G round, into the position indicated by the second couple in the diagram, when the same movements may be repeated on the left feet.

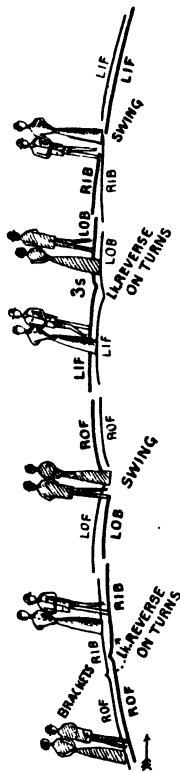
Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP III. No. 11 (Progressive).

Once Bracket back with Swing and forward, and inside once back with Swing and inside forward, with Lock Reverses on the turns.

"ECHELON."

G.	ROF	Bracket	LOB	ROF	LIF 3	RIB	LIF
		(RIB)			(LOB)		
L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"



The partners skate forward together (L being on G's left and slightly in front), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in similar manner to that

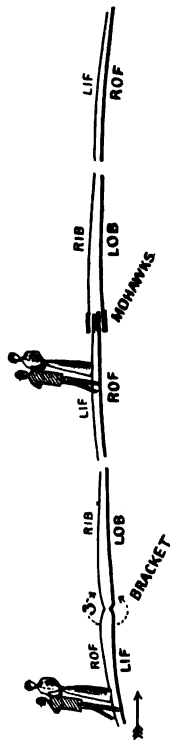
shown on page 20, Fig. VII. The skaters commence by proceeding sideways, with G in advance; this position being convenient for executing the **Bracket** turns. On making these a **Lock Reverse** is effected, by turning the shoulders, and changing the position of (but not releasing) the hands. L will now be on G's right, and when taking the succeeding L O B strokes, the latter will swing her round, into the position shown by the third couple in the diagram. The partners (L being still on G's right) now take forward strokes together, and then proceed with the *inside once back and inside forward*, which is executed in the same way, with a **Lock Reverse** on the turns, and **Swing** on the R I B. After this, the skaters, being on the same sides as at starting, on account of the two **Lock Reverses**, may repeat the figure.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP III. No. 12 (Progressive).

Inside Bracket and Mohawk and forward, combined | "Vis-à-Vis."
 with 3 and inside Mohawk and inside forward.

G. LIF Bracket (LOB)	ROF	Mohawk (LOB)	ROF
L. ROF 3 (RIB)	LIF	Mohawk (RIB)	LIF



The partners commence by skating sideways face to face, and join hands, right to left and left to right, in similar manner to that shown on page 22,

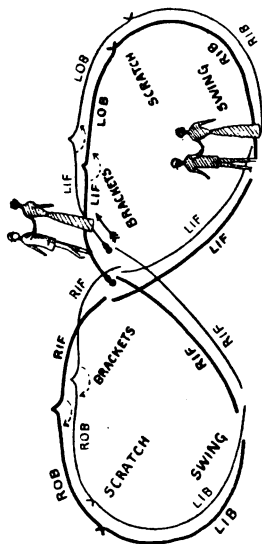
Fig. IX. There are no movements calling for special notice in this figure, which can be skated straight off from the statement, and repeated on same feet and edges.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP III. No. 13 (Local).

The inside Once Bracket Back and inside forward 8. "LINK."

G. L I F Bracket (L O B)	R I B	L I F	Alternating (the repetition com- pleting the figure 8).
L. "	"	"	"



The partners face in the same direction, L being in advance, and

holding G's right hand in her left, in similar manner to that shown on page 16, Fig. III. The start is made from the footmarks in the diagram, and after the **Bracket** turns, when both are on the outside back edge, scratch steps are taken, by crossing the right foot over and in front of the left. L then effects a **Swing**, by pulling G across to the front, which will leave them in the position given by the lower couple in diagram. After the **Swing**, L-I F strokes are taken, completing the first half of the **8**; the second half being executed in similar manner, on alternate feet, with G leading.

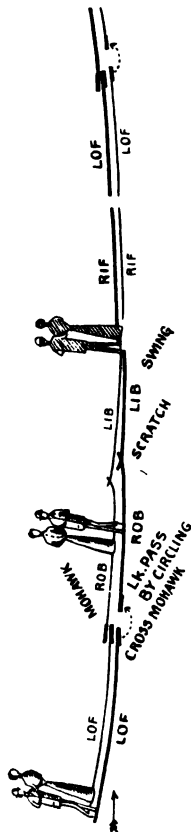
Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP III. No. 14 (Progressive).

Simultaneous Cross Mohawk and Mohawk with
Circling Lock Pass and inside back with Swing
and inside forward.

"SIDE BY SIDE."

G. L O F	Cross Mohawk (ROB)	L I B	R I F	Interchanging.
L. L O F	Mohawk (ROB)	"	"	



The partners skate forward together (L being on G's left), and join hands,

right to right and left to left, in similar manner to that shown on page 19, Fig. VI. L will lead, and execute a **Mohawk**, whilst G takes a **Cross Mohawk**, the hands being retained. It will be noted that, while L has maintained the position of her shoulders, G has made a complete revolution, and at the same time, travelled right across L, with resulting change of sides; or, in other words, has effected a **Circling Lock Pass**. L I B scratch strokes are now taken by placing the unemployed feet over and in front of the employed, when G swings L into the position indicated by the third couple in the diagram. After the succeeding R I F steps, the figure may be repeated, by G taking L's previous movements, and L taking G's.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

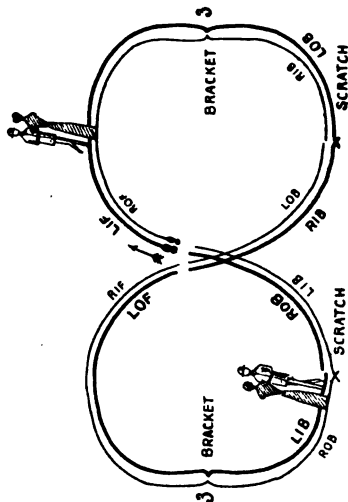
GROUP III. No. 15 (Local).

The Interchanging and Simultaneous 3 and Bracket 8, with intervening steps.

"Vis-à-Vis."

G. L I F	R I B	Interchanging with alternate feet (the re- petition completing the figure 8).
L. R O F	L O B	

(L O B)
Bracket
(R I B)



The partners take position face to face, and proceed sideways, joining hands, right to left and left to right, in similar manner to that shown on page 22, Fig. IX. The start being made from the footmarks in the diagram, the simultaneous **3** and **Bracket** turns are executed, and followed by inside and outside back steps; G's inside back step being effected by a scratch stroke, *i.e.*, by placing the unemployed foot over and in front of the employed. The **8** is completed by repeating the figure on alternate feet; G now taking L's previous movements, and L taking G's.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP III. No. 16 (Progressive).

3 and inside back Cross Mohawk, combined with
inside back Cross Mohawk and inside 3. "FACE TO FACE."

G. ROF	3 (RIB)	Cross Mohawk (LIF)	LIB	Cross Mohawk (RIF)	3 (ROB)	Alternating.
L. RIB	Cross Mohawk (LIF)		RIF			



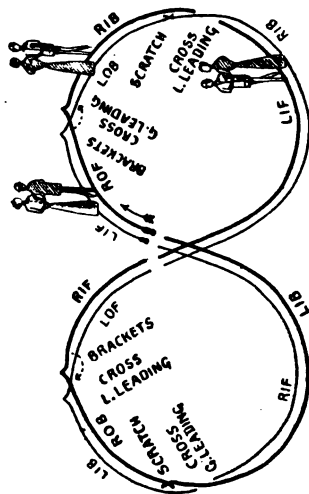
The skaters facing each other, hold their hands, right in left and left in right, in the manner shown on page 21, Fig. VIII. G commences on a

R O F **3**, making the turn after wheeling well round on L's right, whilst she, having started on a R I B stroke, takes up the back **Cross Mohawk** step. The positions being now reversed, L turns a R I F **3** well round on G's left, whilst he takes up a L I B **Cross Mohawk**, which again changes the positions, and enables the skaters to repeat the figure on alternate feet; when the relative positions at making the **3s** and back **Cross Mohawks**, will be reversed.

GROUP III. No. 17 (Local).

The Interchanging Bracket 8, with intervening steps. "Vis-à-Vis."

G. ROF Bracket (RIB)	LIF		Interchanging with alternate feet (the re- petition completing the figure 8).
L. LIF Bracket (LOB)	RIB		



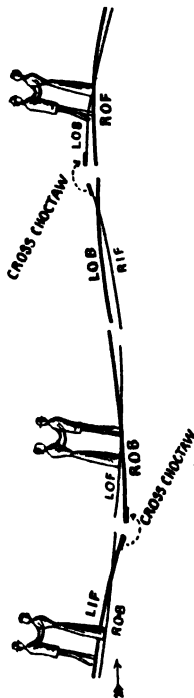
The skaters take position facing each other, and proceed sideways, with the hands joined, right to left and left to right, in similar manner to that shown on page 22, Fig. IX. The start being made from the footmarks shown in the diagram; G will get well in advance before executing his **Bracket** turn, which enables L, after her turn, to cross his path, and so cause a reversal in their positions. L then takes up a R I B scratch step, which is effected by placing her right foot over and in front of her left, whilst G, at the same time, crosses her path on a L I F stroke, which effects another change in their positions. The figure **8** may then be completed on alternate feet, by G taking L's previous movements, and L taking G's.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP III. No. 18 (Progressive).

Inside Cross Choctaws in turn. "FACE TO FACE."

G. L I F	Cross Choctaw (ROB)	LOB	ROF
L. ROB	LOF	R I F	Cross Choctaw (LOB)



The partners face each other, and skating backwards and forwards respectively, join hands, right to left and left to right, in the manner shown

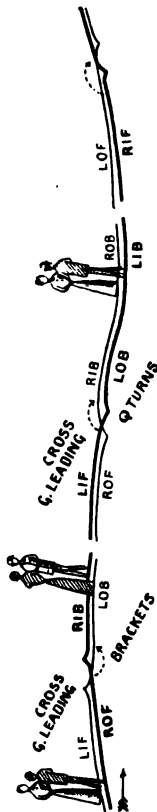
on page 21, Fig. VIII. G commences on the first step of a L I F **Cross Choctaw**, whilst L starts on a R O B stroke. As soon as the former executes his **Cross Choctaw**,—which will be on L's left, and will leave him on the R O B edge,—L takes up a L O F stroke. The positions being now reversed, L will follow with a R I F **Cross Choctaw**, executing the same on G's right, whilst he takes succeeding L O B and R O F strokes, and so on.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP III. No. 19 (Progressive).

Bracket and inside Reverse Q, combined with inside
Bracket and Reverse Q. "Vis-à-Vis."

G. ROF Bracket (RIB)	LIF Reverse Q (LOB)(LIB)	Interchanging with alternate feet.
L. LIF Bracket (LOB)	ROF Reverse Q (RIB)(ROB)	



The partners take position facing each other, and skating sideways, join hands, right to left and left to right, in similar manner to that shown on page

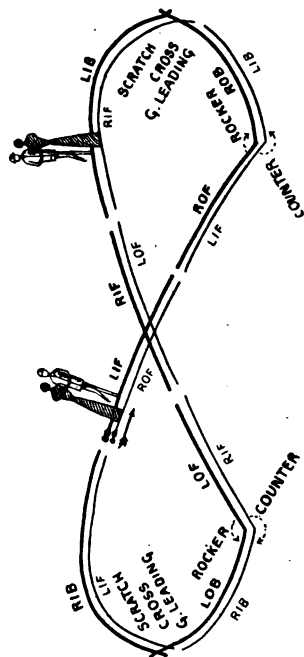
22, Fig. IX. G, starting on a R O F **Bracket**, must keep well in advance of L when executing his turn, so as to allow her to cross his path after turning her L I F **Bracket**. The positions being then changed, G takes up a L I F **Reverse Q**, wheeling round in advance of L before executing his turn, which will permit her to again cross his path after making hers, and result in another change in the positions. The partners then complete the **Reverse Q's** by changing edges, when the figure may be repeated on alternate feet, by G taking L's previous movements, and L taking G's.

GROUP III. No. 20 (Local).

The Simultaneous Rocker and Counter 8, with intervening steps.

"Vis-à-Vis."

G. L I F	ROF	Rocker (ROB)	L I B	Alternating (the repetition com-
L. ROF	L I F	Counter (L I B)	R I F	pleting the figure 8).



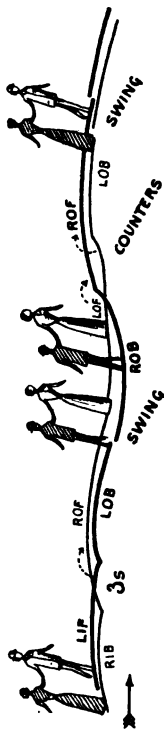
The partners take position facing each other, and skating sideways, join hands, right to left and left to right, in the manner shown on page 22, Fig. IX. The start being made from the footmarks in diagram, the forward strokes and the succeeding simultaneous **Rocker** and **Counter** turns are proceeded with. As soon as both are on the back edge of their respective turns, an interchange in the positions is made, by G taking up a L I B scratch stroke, which is effected by placing the left foot over and in front of the right, when L crosses his path with a R I F stroke. As the interchange of positions is also followed by a reversal in the direction of progression, the effect is neutralised, and both will repeat their respective parts, on alternate feet, in completing the figure 8.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP III. No. 21 (Progressive).

Simultaneous inside forward and inside back 3s with
Swing, and back and forward Counters with Swing. "LINK."

G. L I F 3	RO B Counter
(LOB)	(ROF)
L. R I B 3	L O F Counter
(ROF)	(LOB)



The partners face in opposite directions, and join right hands only, in similar manner to that shown on page 17, Fig. IV. G, in advance, com-

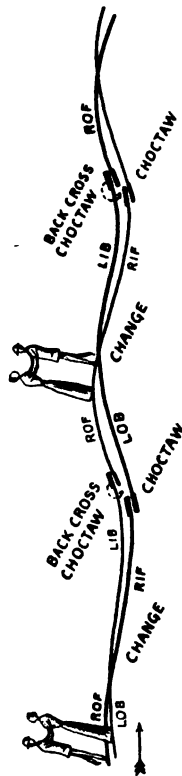
mences by skating a **L I F 3**, whilst L takes a **R I B 3**. When both are on the tails of their respective **3s**, G swings L past, into the position shown by the second couple in the diagram. The **R O B** and **L O F Counters** are now taken, with L in advance, a similar **Swing** to the above being made by L, before completing the same; when the skaters will be in position for repeating the figure.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP III. No. 22 (Progressive).

Simultaneous inside Choctaw and inside back
Cross Choctaw after change. "FACE TO FACE."

G. [ROF] Change (RIF)	Choctaw (LOB)	Change (LIB)	Cross Choctaw (ROF)
L. [LOB] Change (LIB)	Cross Choctaw (ROF)	Change (RIF)	Choctaw (LOB)



The partners face each other, and join both hands, right to left and left to right, in the manner shown on page 21, Fig. VIII. G commences on the

R O F edge (which is assumed to be the second step of a previous back **Cross Choctaw**), and changing to the R I F, executes his **Choctaw** on L's left; whilst she, commencing on the L O B edge (the assumed second step of a previous **Choctaw**), changes on to the L I B, and takes a back **Cross Choctaw**. The positions being then reversed, G, who is on the L O B (the second step of his **Choctaw**), will change on to the L I B, and execute a back **Cross Choctaw** on L's left; whilst she, having changed from the R O F to the R I F edge, will effect a **Choctaw**, and so on. On repeating this figure, it is necessary to note, that the [R O F] and [L O B] in the first portion of the statement, are coincident with the (R O F) and (L O B) representing the last steps, so that the commencement of the repetition will consist in changing the edges of the last steps referred to.

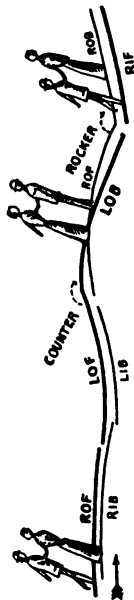
Adaptable to Rink Skating.

GROUP III. No. 23 (Progressive).

Forward and Counter and inside forward, combined with inside back and inside back and Rocker.

"FACE TO FACE."

G. ROF	LOF	Counter (LOB)	RIF	Alternating.
L. RIB	LIB	ROF	Rocker (ROB)	



The partners start face to face, holding right hands only, in the manner shown on page 18, Fig. V. G commences on a ROF, and L on a RIB

stroke, after which, G takes up a L O F **Counter**, making the turn on L's right, whilst she takes a L I B stroke, followed by a R O F **Rocker**; the latter being started as G makes the turn of his **Counter**. The positions are now reversed, and L turns her **Rocker** on G's right, whilst he, simultaneously takes a R I F stroke. The figure may now be repeated on alternate feet, when the relative positions at making the turns will be reversed.

GROUP III. No. 24 (Progressive).

Combined forward and back Counters, with "FACE TO FACE." intervening steps.

Forward Counter and back Counter scud [A. S. of F.S.].

G. R O F Counter (R O B)	L O B Counter (L O F)	R O F	Alternating.
L. L O B Counter (L O F)	R O F Counter (R O B)	L O B	



The partners commence facing each other, and join hands, right in left and

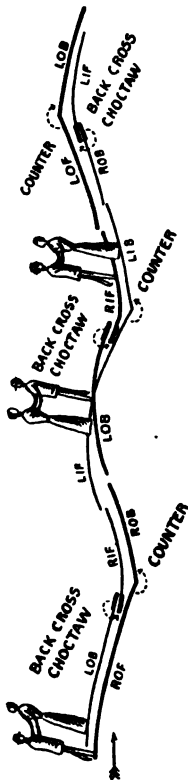
left in right, in the manner shown on page 21, Fig. VIII. G starts on a R O F Counter, which he turns on L's left, whilst she executes a L O B Counter; the positions being then reversed, L takes a R O F Counter, which she turns on G's left, he, at the same time, executing a L O B Counter, and thus causing another change of positions. A forward, and a back stroke, are then taken, by G and L respectively; after which, the figure may be repeated on alternate feet, when the relative positions at making the turns will be reversed.

makes his **R O F Choctaw** on L's left, whilst she turns a **R I B Counter**; when, the positions being reversed, L executes a **L I F Choctaw** on G's right, whilst he turns a **R I B Rocker**. The figure may then be repeated on alternate feet; but it must be noted, that the relative positions at making the **Choctaws** and turns will now be reversed.

GROUP III. No. 26 (Progressive).

Counter and back Cross Choctaw, combined with
back Cross Choctaw and inside Counter. "FACE TO FACE."

G. R O F	Counter (R O B)	LOB	Cross Choctaw (R I F)	Alternating.
L. L O B	Cross Choctaw (R I F)	L I F	Counter (L I B)	



The skaters start face to face, and join hands, right to left and left to right, in the manner shown on page 21, Fig. VIII. G turns his R O F Counter

on L's left, whilst she, starting on the L O B, executes a back **Cross Choctaw**, which brings her on to the R I F edge. The positions being reversed, L then takes a L I F **Counter**, which she turns on G's left, whilst he executes a L O B **Cross Choctaw**, which brings him on to the R I F edge. The figure may now be repeated on alternate feet; but it must be noted, that the relative positions at making the turns and back **Cross Choctaws** will then be reversed.

forward, making his **Bracket** turn on L's right, whilst she, having commenced on the L I B edge, which represents the tail of a previous **Q**, takes a R I F **Rocker Q**, and makes her turn on G's right ; G, at the same time, starting on a R I F **Reverse Rocker Q**, which is turned on L's left. At this point, L starts forward on a L I F **Q**, making the turn on G's left, and so on. It will be noted, that after each turn, the skaters will reverse their positions from forwards to backwards, or backwards to forwards as the case may be. L's last (L I B) is the commencement of the repeat, and must be considered as the repetition of the first [L I B].

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

The partners skate forward together (L being on G's right, and slightly in front), and join hands, right to right and left to left, in similar manner to that shown on page 20, Fig. VII. The start may be made from the footmarks in the diagram, G being in advance, as shown by the upper couple. A **Lock Reverse** is effected on the first set of turns by both skaters turning their shoulders, so as to reverse their positions, and bring L on G's left; the hands being retained. After this, the second, and now back turns, are taken, with G still in advance. There is no **Reverse** on the second turns, and the partners after same, will hold the position indicated by the lower couple. As soon as the skaters have executed the succeeding R I F **Mohawks**, with G again leading, the movements given may be repeated on alternate feet, when the figure 8 will be completed.

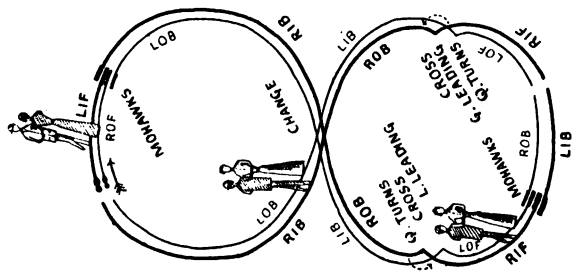
Suitable for Rink Skating.

Mohawk, Back Q, Mohawk and Reverse Q, 8. "Vis-à-Vis."

G. L I F	Mohawk inside back Q (R I B) (R O B) (R I F)	Mohawk (L I B)	R I F Reverse Q (R O B) (R I B)
L. R O F	Mohawk back Q (L O B) (L I B) (L O F)	Mohawk (R O B)	L O F Reverse Q (L I B) (L O B)

The partners take position facing each other, and skate sideways, joining both hands, right to left and left to right, in the manner shown on page 22, Fig. IX. The start is made from the footmarks in the diagram, when inside and outside **Mohawks** are executed; the **Qs** replacing the usual back stroke in the **Mohawks**. As soon as the back **Qs** are completed, **Mohawk** steps are again taken, leaving the skaters on inside and outside back edges respectively; when two forward **Reverse Qs** are taken up, which complete the figure 8. It will be seen by the diagram, that in the first pair of **Q** turns,

L gets in advance of G, which enables him to change their positions by crossing her path; and that this change of lead is afterward counteracted by another on the succeeding turns of the **Reverse Qs**, when G gets in advance of L.

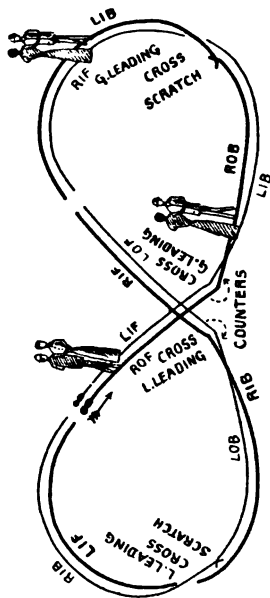


Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP III. No. 30 (Local).

The Interchanging Counter 8, with intervening steps. "Vis-à-Vis."

G. ROF Counter (ROB)	L I B		Interchanging with alternate feet (the repetition completing the figure 8).
L. LIF Counter (LIB)	R I F		



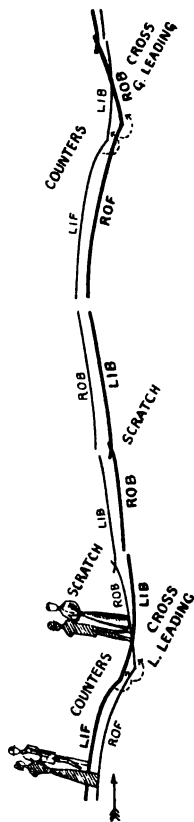
The partners face each other, and skating sideways, join hands, right to left and left to right, in similar manner to that shown on page 22, Fig. IX. Starting from the footmarks given in the diagram, G will execute his R O F Counter somewhat in advance of L, which enables her to cross his path when on the back edge, and so change the positions. G then takes up a L I B scratch step, by placing the left foot over and in front of the right; whilst L, commencing on a R I F stroke, again crosses his path, and so effects a second change in the positions. The figure 8 is then completed on alternate feet, by G taking L's previous movements, and L taking G's.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP III. No. 31 (Progressive).

Inside Counter and back, and inside back, combined
with same on reverse edges. "Vis-à-Vis."

G. LIF Counter (LIB)	ROB	LIF	Interchanging.
L. ROF Counter (ROB)	LIB	ROB	



The partners, facing each other, skate sideways, on opposite feet and edges, and join hands, right to left and left to right, in the manner shown on

page 22, Fig. IX. L, before making her **Counter** turn, must get somewhat in advance of G, which will enable him to change places by crossing her path when on the tail of his **Counter**. G then takes succeeding R O B and L I B, and L, L I B and R O B strokes; the inside backs being taken by scratch steps, *i.e.*, by placing the unemployed feet over and in front of the employed; when the figure may be repeated, by G taking L's previous movements, and L taking G's.

Suitable for Rink Skating.

G skates in advance, and when on the R I B edge, after his first turn, swings L round to the front, when both simultaneously execute their second turns. The relative positions of the partners, during this operation, are shown by the three first couples in the diagram. L O F and R O F steps are now taken, during which, G again advances, the R I F two turns being executed in similar manner to that previously described.

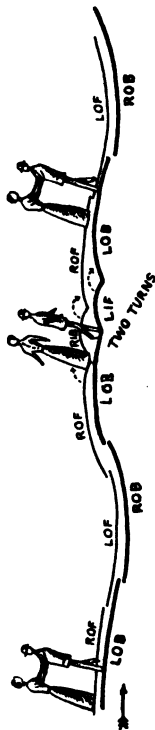
Suitable for Rink Skating.

GROUP III. No. 33 (Progressive).

Two Turns, with intervening steps. "FACE TO FACE."

Half double scud [S.].

L. ROF	LOF	ROF	Two Turns		Alternating.
G. LOB	ROB	LOB	(RIB)(ROF) Two Turns (LIF)(LOB)		



The partners start face to face, G going backward and L forward, with the hands held, right in left and left in right, in similar manner to that shown on

page 21, Fig. VIII. After two forward and back strokes, which are taken off the cross roll (that is, by placing the unemployed foot over and in front of the employed when going forward, and behind when going backward), G and L release hands; the former executing two turns in succession on a back stroke, and the latter, the same on a forward stroke, when the hands are again reclasped, and the figure repeated.

Adaptable to Rink Skating.

RINK SKATING.

In covered Rinks, in which the available areas are confined, it is desirable that the figures employed should have a tendency to describe a circular course. Those that have this tendency, and are therefore, "*suitable for Rink Skating*," have had a note placed under them to that effect; whilst those that may, by judicious placing, or by dwelling more or less on certain curves, be used for this purpose, have been described as "*adaptable to Rink Skating*". It is difficult to draw the line between what can, and what cannot, be conveniently used on the Rink; but, generally speaking, when figures in which two or more successive steps of same curvature, are followed by the same of opposite curvature, they are unsuitable for the purpose; and more especially so, when the change of direction is effected on either the rocker or counter turn. It will be unnecessary to recapitulate those figures that have been already singled out in the manner described above, but for the convenience of Rink Skaters, a list is here given of modifications that may be made in some of the others, which will render them suitable for their purpose.

GROUP I.

- No. 2. By introducing L I F steps after the R O F, and repeating on the same feet.
- 4 and 5. By combining the two; No. 5 succeeding No. 4, and commencing on the left feet.
6. By skating L O F rockers, with "lock pass," in place of repeating the 3s (with two intermediate steps if desired).
9. By taking R I F steps after the L O F, and then "once back with swing and pass" (see first part of figure No. 10, and remark at end of the description).
15. By skating a L O F 3, with "lock pass," in place of repeating on alternate feet.
16. By substituting R I F 3s, with "swing" and forward, for the inside Qs and back swing.
21. By introducing R O B and L O F strokes, after the L O B and R O F strokes, and skating the remainder of the figure on reverse feet.

GROUP II.

- No. 1. By taking L O F steps, in place of the repetition on alternate feet.
6. By substituting outside for inside mohawks, and omitting the last R I F strokes, when G will always take the same part.
8. By substituting L O F 3s, with "lock pass," for the repetition on alternate feet.

9. By adding L O F 3s, with "swing" and "pass," to the end of the figure; and then repeating the whole on the same feet.
12. By skating additional L O F steps at the end of the figure, and then repeating the whole on the same feet.
18. By omitting the change on the second strokes of the inside mohawks.
36. By taking L O F 3s, with "pass," in place of the L O F and R O F steps; and then repeating the whole on the same feet.

GROUP III.

- No. 3. By reversing G and L's edges when on the mohawks and succeeding steps between the simultaneous rockers and counters.
5. By substituting L O F 3s, with "pass," for the two last counters.
7. By adding L O F 3s, with "lock pass," at the end of the figure; and then repeating the whole on the same feet.
19. By repeating the figure on the same edges, instead of interchanging.

SEMI-PASSES AND SEMI-REVERSES.

All the simpler actions, as between two or more skaters, have been given under "EXPLANATIONS OF THE TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS, ETC., EMPLOYED WITH THE DIAGRAMS"; and it now remains, to treat of those of a more complex nature. It is somewhat doubtful, if the task of defining these can lead to any more practical advantage than that of enabling the skater to trace the connection between cause and effect; the effect having reference to the positions the partners hold relatively to each other. As however, the subject is one of considerable attraction to those who interest themselves in the theory of skating, the attempt here made to evolve some order out of the existing chaos, may not be out of place. So far as present knowledge extends, all the relative actions referred to may be resolved into *Passes*, *Reverses*, *Semi-passes*, *Semi-reverses*, and *Circling*, or combinations of such actions; but before enlarging on the nature of those terms forming the subject of this article, it will be well to show in a simple way, the radical differences between the actions indicated by the whole five; and that apart from any conditions regulating the release or retention, of the hands. This can be best effected by the

aid of what may be termed half-moon diagrams; the flat side of each half moon representing the front, and the curved side the back of the skater; and further, for the purpose of identifying the individual performers, and their respective sides, the half moons are lettered, and have one side shaded darker than the other.

Proceeding with the diagrams: At Fig. X., (a) and (b) give the positions the skaters (L and G) hold to each other before and after an ordinary "pass"; the arrows indicating their respective paths of motion.



FIG. X.

The effect of the "pass" has been, to give change of sides, and if a second "pass" were made, the partners would then find themselves in the same relative positions as at starting, as shown at (c): from which it follows, that two passes (which if made in one operation, *i.e.*, during the interval of releasing the hands, are termed "Repass") will neutralise each other's effect, and result in leaving the skaters on the same sides as they were on commencing.

Fig. XI. illustrates the effect of an ordinary "reverse". The skaters here, are proceeding together in the direction indicated by the long dotted arrow. At (a) they commence to reverse by turning indi-



FIG. XI.

vidually semi-revolutions in either of the directions given by the small curved arrows. It is immaterial which way they turn, as the result will be the same, namely, change of sides, as shown at (b). If each were to turn again, whilst proceeding to (c), they would then revert to the positions they held at starting; so that two "reverses," like two "passes," counteract each other's effect.

We now come to the "semi-pass" represented at Fig. XII. In this, L proceeds as in an ordinary "pass," but only so far as that indicated by the positions at (b);

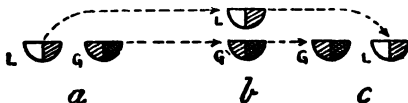


FIG. XII.

which involves a change in the method of skating, but not of sides, as the partners have not passed each other. If another "semi-pass" were effected by L continuing her course past G, they would then hold the position shown at (c), which is identical with that resulting from an ordinary "pass".

It has been previously shown, that the skaters in a "pass" take distinctive parts. Both are travelling in

the same direction, but one necessarily faster than the other. In the "semi-passes" given above, L, in each case, is the swifter partner; in the first part of her course, she overtakes G, and in the second, travels away from him; so that she takes the same part each time; and when such is the case, the "semi-passes" are said to be of like nature. This distinction, as will be shown afterwards, has an important bearing on the ultimate positions of the partners.

In the "semi-reverse," Fig. XIII. (a), L, alone, revolves, with the effect shown at (b). It will be here noted, that G is on L's right when starting, but that



FIG. XIII.

after L has reversed her position, he appears on her left, whereas she is still on the same side of G; a result that is described as change of sides for one partner only. Another effect of the "semi-reverse" is, that the partners are now facing different ways, which involves a change in the method of skating. Here, as with the ordinary "reverse," it is immaterial which way L revolves, the final result being the same. If a second "semi-reverse" be now made, by another semi-revolution on L's part, whilst the partners are proceeding to the position given at (c), they will then hold the same relative positions as at starting; but if G had revolved in the second "semi-reverse," instead of L, then each

would have made a semi-revolution separately; and the final result would be the same as that of an ordinary "reverse," performed simultaneously, effecting a change of sides. The first method of executing two succeeding "semi-reverses," may be described as "Two semi-reverses by one partner," and the second as "Two semi-reverses alternately".

By Fig. XII. it was shown, how two "semi-passes" of like nature resulted in change of sides, and it will now be shown, how the same may be of opposite nature giving the reverse effect. At Fig. XIV. the partners first proceed from (a) to (b) as in Fig. XII., L, in this half, travelling the faster; but on going forward to the



FIG. XIV.

position shown at (c), G, by greater speed, moves away in advance of L, so that, when they have arrived at (c), they will be on the same sides as at starting; G's action having practically counteracted the result of L's; and such "semi-passes" are said to be of opposite nature.

Circling is the last of the five fundamental modes of action, and consists, as previously defined, in making a complete revolution by one continued effort. As it must necessarily result in leaving the skaters in the same relative positions, whether one or both revolve, it needs no further explanation.

The above relative modes of action, with their resulting effects, may be tabulated as follows:—

Pass,—gives change of sides.

Two passes,—produce no change.

Reverse,—gives change of sides.

Two reverses,—produce no change.

Semi-pass,—changes the method of skating only.

Two semi-passes of like nature,—give change of sides.

Two semi-passes of opposite nature,—produce no change.

Semi-reverse,—gives change of sides to one partner only, and change in the method of skating.

Two semi-reverses by one partner,—produce no change.

Two semi-reverses alternately,—give change of sides.

Circling,—produces no change.

So far, the “semi-passes,” and “semi-reverses,” have been treated apart; and we now have to consider the combined effects of “semi-reverses” in “semi-passes” and “passes”.

Fig. XV. gives a simple case of a “semi-reverse” in a “semi-pass”.

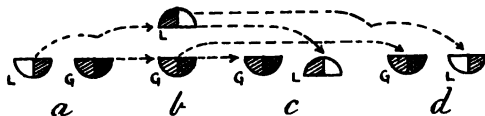


FIG. XV.

In this, L, by "semi-pass," travels up to G, and whilst doing so, makes a "semi-reverse" by turn, which results in a change in the method of skating, but places the partners in the reverse position to that they would have held if the "semi-reverse" had not taken place.

If L were to continue her course to the position shown at (c), so as to effect a whole "pass," then the final result would be a relative change of front, giving change of sides to one partner and change in the method of skating; a result that could have been otherwise attained by G making a "semi-reverse," whilst L executed an ordinary "pass". Further, if L made another turn, in the second half of her course, there would then be the simple effect of change of sides; the relative positions being those shown at (d). Complicated as these relative actions appear, the final result, as to change or no change of sides, may be obtained with little trouble, by neglecting those movements which obviously cancel each other's effects; for instance, taking those that led up to the positions at (d), Fig. XV. There are two "semi-reverses" by one partner, which neutralise each other; so that, the ultimate effect is really due to the "pass," which gives the final change of sides. If there had been two "semi-passes" of opposite character, as well as the two "semi-reverses," then, each set giving a negative effect, the partners would have eventually retained their initial positions.

The illustrations given are incomplete, inasmuch as they only indicate certain results, without showing

how they may be attained in actual skating, and it will therefore be well to close this chapter by giving a few practical examples, which the reader may, if inclined, test for himself.

SEMI-PASS.

The partners, facing in opposite directions, and skating "link" fashion, with G in advance, join left hands, as shown in the diagram.



FIG. XVI.

G commences with a R O F, and L with a L I F mohawk. When both are on the back edge, G effects a "semi-pass" by giving L a slight pull; the hands being released after the pull, and all clasped, right in left and left in right, when the skaters are opposite each other. The partners are now "vis-à-vis," and may continue to skate in that position; the result being, change in the method of skating.

SEMI-REVERSE BY TURN.

The partners, facing in the same direction, and skating "link" fashion, with G in advance, join left and right hands.

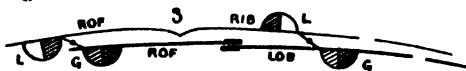


FIG. XVII.

G commences on a R O F mohawk, whilst L takes up a R O F 3, which she turns as soon as G is on the second stroke of his mohawk; the hands being released and re-clasped left in left. In this, L reverses the position of her shoulders, whilst G retains his; so that the skaters are now facing in opposite directions, the result being, change of sides to one partner only, and change in the manner of skating.

LOCK PASS BY CIRCLING.

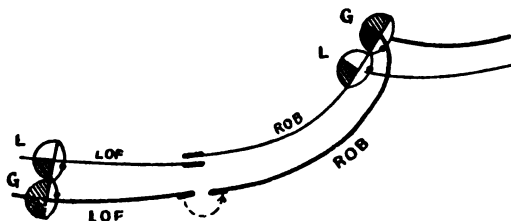


FIG. XVIII.

The partners cross hands, and skate side by side, with L on G's left. L takes up a L O F mohawk, and G a L O F cross mohawk, the latter wheeling round across L on the back edge, into the position shown in the diagram, when L will be on G's right. The effect of this has been to change sides, and as G has made a complete revolution, which, in itself, gives no result, the change is due to the "pass" that G made, whilst travelling across L.

SEMI-REVERSE IN SEMI-PASS.



FIG. XIX.

The partners skate "link" fashion, both facing the same way, with G in advance, and join left and right hands. They begin by executing R O F mohawks, and when both are on the back edge of same, G commences a "semi-pass," by giving L a slight pull, and then releasing hands, when the latter effects a "semi-reverse," by taking a R I B scratch step, which reverses the position of her shoulders. As soon as the "semi-pass" is completed, by L coming opposite G, all hands are clasped as for "vis-à-vis"; the final result being, a change in the method of skating.

We now come to figures of a more involved character, but, prior to submitting these to the same process of analysis, it is necessary to note, that when skating "side by side," the "semi-reverses" and "semi-passes" may, if effected in a single movement, be practically combined in one effort.

The diagram given at Fig. XX. will show at a glance, how L, by revolving partially round G, may execute,



FIG. XX.

and complete, a "semi-pass" and "semi-reverse" in one effort, but as it has been shown, that "semi-passes" and "semi-reverses" may be effected separately, giving different results, it will be well to treat them, whether combined or not, as independent and distinct actions.

TWO SEMI-PASSES OF SAME NATURE WITH TWO SEMI-REVERSES BY THE SAME PARTNER.

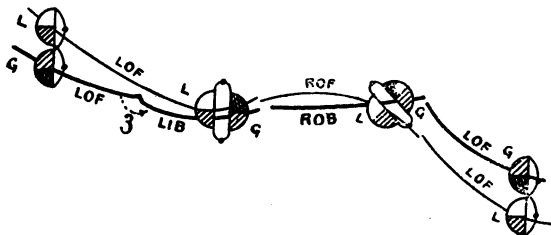


FIG. XXI.

The partners commence "side by side," with both hands clasped in crossed fashion (L being on G's left). G executes a "semi-reverse" and "semi-pass," by turning, and wheeling round in front of L; the two then skating "face to face". When both are on the succeeding R O B and R O F strokes, respectively, G effects another "semi-reverse" and "semi-pass," by taking a L O F stroke with L, which brings him back into the "side-by-side" position, but on the reverse side to that on starting; having made a complete "pass" by two half revolutions round L. On analysing these

hand. This will bring G in advance of L, and on the same edge, so that they are now skating in "link" order again. Both of the "semi-passes" are said to be effected by G; but this does not mean that G has taken the same part in each; on the contrary, L is the overtaking partner in the first, whilst G is the faster in the second. The reason why G is said to effect the second "semi-pass" is, because it was made by his personal effort, and is, in principle, an "advance semi-pass". The final result of this figure has been a change in the relative positions of the skaters, which may be traced to the following cause. It has been pointed out, that L receives acceleration in the first "semi-pass," whereas G attains it, by individual effort, in the second: and it has also been shown, that such actions are counter to each other, and cannot therefore, produce any change of sides. The cause then, of the change noted, lies with the "semi-reverses," in which, first L revolves, and then G; being, in effect, equivalent to that of an ordinary reverse.

The instances which have been given, will suffice to show, how the most complicated actions, as between two or more skaters, may be reduced to a system; but, as they are chiefly of theoretical interest, they have been omitted from those given elsewhere, which will define as much as the average skater will probably care to burden himself with.

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26
71.

